THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

June 1, 1946

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES

AN EDITORIAL

China's Recurring Famine

By Leo Rissin

Manchurian Manifesto

Students Launch Fund Drive

By C. P. Choi

HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 102 PRICE CNC$500 NUMBER 1

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Railway Racket

To The Editor:

With reference to Mr. Chao-pin's letter entitled "Railway Racket" which appeared in the May 18th issue of the China Weekly Review, please extend our gratitude to Mr. Chao for his valuable criticism and our regret for the unavoidable misunderstanding of the public regarding the congestion and confusion on our trains after the Railways had been taken over from the Japanese.

Some of our first class passenger cars are compartment cars without sleeping accommodation; each compartment, equipped with four berths, will comfortably accommodate eight passengers sitting. High government officials travelling on our Lines have been given the use of compartments upon their request on our night trains. This practice, which was made necessary by the lack of sleeping accommodation prevailing at that time, has been discontinued since sleepers were provided on our trains on March 1st, 1946.

According to the case mentioned by Mr. Chao, the car boy in question has abused his position and we shall be grateful, if your correspondent will kindly let us know the date of his travel and the number of the car boy or the car if possible, so that a thorough investigation could be made.

It has been the common practice for the passengers to tip the car boys for services rendered although the Railway Administration strictly prohibits acceptance. The travelling public should realize that it is next to impossible for the Railway to check the action of each and every one of its employees, and for that reason, we request their fullest cooperation in bringing information of any irregularities to the attention of the Chief Station Master at Shanghai or Nanking or direct to this Department.

Y. H. HOW,
Associate Managing Director,
Concurrently Traffic Manager.

Shanghai,
May 25, 1946.

More Rats

To The Editor:

A regular reader of your popular Review, I noticed with pleasure and satisfaction an article some weeks ago urging early, determined measures for the extermination of rats in Shanghai in view of the great menace they constitute to public health.

I have noticed, with regret, in my office building, in the alleyway in which my home is situated and in strolls along the busy, smelly waterfront that rats, if anything, are more numerous and bolder than ever, obviously as a result of the failure of the Public Health authorities to do anything to ameliorate the situation.

I am sure the U.S. Port Command and both the U.S. Army and Navy's health officials would be only too glad to cooperate with the Shanghai Municipal Government in doing something to ease the situation before the sweltering heat of summer grips Shanghai and makes the rodent danger a more serious one.

Meanwhile, I shall be happy to learn what, if anything at all, has been done by the SMG's PHB about the rats that infest Shanghai. Please keep up your work. With best wishes,

B. A. CONNALLY.

Shanghai,
May 27, 1946.

Who's Stupid?

To The Editor:

The deliberate tendenciousness, demagoguery, and—if one may employ your phraseology—stupidity of your editorial "Russia's Stupidity" in the May 25 issue, is amazing.

It may be only natural for sympathizers of the Byrnes-Bevin policies to seek vindications for their "get-tough-with-Russia" activities. But it smacks of Hearst and McCormick, and of the recent Robert Cushing report of how the Russians "don't know the use of watches and how to wind them," to accuse Soviet Russian statesmen of "stupidity."

In your schematic editorial you start with Asia. You charge Russian aid in the occupation of Manchuria by Chinese Communists. It may be recalled that at the time delays in the evacuation of Manchuria by the Red Army were requested by the Chinese Government, warmongering propagandists like you turned the issue inside-out and charged "undue haste" in Red Army withdrawals.

Turning to the Middle East, you employ slander and an outright lie: "....Today Red Army troops are still in Iran." Meanwhile both the Iranian and Soviet Governments have officially announced that Red Army troops withdrew from Iranian soil on May 9.

Further you state: "This week Generalissimo Stalin plainly indicated that Russia is not interested in helping feed the world." He indicated nothing of the sort. Refusing Truman's appeal for food, Generalissimo Stalin indicated that the appeal had arrived too late. The Soviet Union, he explained, already had shipped her surplus foods to France, Hungary,

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Index for June 1, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Government Monopolies 3
Health Measures Needed 4
Politics and Religion 4
Official Morality 5

Special Articles

Famines Always Will Recur In China ..... *By Leo Rissin* 6
Students Unite To Put Across $2 Billion Drive ..... *By C. P. Choi* 7
Manchurian Manifesto 8
Chungking Boatmen Reap Handsome Harvest ..... *By Chen Shih-Ming* 10
Bullion Imports, Government Sales Lower Gold Quotations 20

Departments

Letters From The People 1
News Of The Week 12
Events In Brief 18
People In The News 19
Who's Who In China 19
Business Foot-Notes 21
New Books Of Interest 22

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Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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Poland and other European states.—This, although it is not done under the banner of America's emergency food program, objectively remains a contribution to the world's fight against hunger. In my personal opinion, it is a more humane and sincere contribution, because it is directed indiscriminately for the hungry and masks no political motive, as does American famine relief (as admitted by the State Department's recent publication of Hoover documents pertaining to the 1919 famine).

You go on to cite "another example": "...The Kremlin's stupid, open antagonism toward the United States is its vigorous protest against U.S. military bases."—It is not stupid to unmask American monopoly capital's warmongering antagonism toward the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it is a service to world peace.

Around a "structure" of demagoguery you make "conclusions" just as tendencious as the manner in which you present the "facts."

The policy of the Soviet Union is plain and simple. Peaceful construction and social progress. Yet the barking of western propagandists attritutes aggressive intentions to the USSR—which do not exist—in order to put over a project for aggressive expansion by American imperialism in a reactionary interest. It is too true to be good.

Sir, I challenge you in the name of democratic journalistic objectivity, to give space in your publication to the above letter.

V. M. S.

Shanghai, May 27, 1946.

Praise

To The Editor:

As a constant reader I have very much enjoyed reading your esteemed Review. I sincerely consider your criticism fair and well-founded, your spirit as well as service excellent. These outstanding features undoubtedly are contributing factors to your success.

With best wishes for your continued good health and your every success.

S. M. WANG.

Kunming,
May 16, 1946.

Picture Stories

To The Editor:

I see that UNRRA finally has decided to convince people in China, particularly in Shanghai, that there really is a famine somewhere in China. It was smart of them to get pictures which the local newspapers recently printed, for here in Shanghai, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world, nobody seems to know and nobody seems to care whether there are people really starving in this country.

Wonder what Mr. Herbert Hoover thought, deep down in his heart, when he got a glimpse of the sumptuous overeating that goes on in this city while Dr. T. F. Tsiang, CNRRA chief, pleads with the United States for more rice.

We Chinese already owe much to Uncle Sam. Why doesn't Dr. Tsiang start a propaganda campaign right here in China to get the Chinese, including the war wealthy and the officials, to deny themselves that which we so shamelessly ask others, including the Ally who saved us, to do without.

Pictures and harrowing stories in the press may be something, but famine relief by the Chinese themselves in the form of direct action and not empty words would do the famine sufferers more good —without looking to UNRRA-CNRRA to do the job, well or otherwise.

S. Y. TANG.

Shanghai, May 24, 1946.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 102 Shanghai, Saturday, June 1, 1946 No. 1

Government Monopolies

OUR American contemporary down the street, the Evening Post, this week brought up the subject of state enterprise, a question that has been of increasing interest to us for quite some time. While the Post's editorial was based mainly on the private truck import ban—a subject upon which we do not see eye to eye—some of the points made were of extreme interest, not only to foreigners who hope to do business in China, but to Chinese who hope to do business in China.

In recent weeks the Government has evidenced an ever growing tendency to invade industrial and business fields. In fact it appears that just about everything that looks "good" has been reached for by the greedy hands of the bureaucrats. Our fears were allayed by Dr. T. V. Soong's recent statement in which he said that it was the policy of the Government to get out of business as rapidly as private firms developed which were capable of taking over. However, if the present trend continues, we wonder if such "capable" private firms will have a chance to develop?

The Government's stated policy, as the Post points out, dates from 1944 when the Supreme National Defense Council adopted a resolution setting forth the guiding principles of China's proposed industrial program.

The Council declared: "The kinds of state monopolies should not be too numerous. Such monopolies include postal service and tele-communications, arsenals, mints, principal railroads and large-scale hydraulic power plants."

Then, as the Post says, private capital was to be encouraged by being allowed to "engage in any enterprise other than state monopolies." It was further set forth that if Government and private capital jointly engaged in an enterprise, the government's interest was to be only that of a shareholder. All of this reads very nicely and few but the most rugged of individualists can take issue. However, the foregoing statements are simply not in accord with the facts.

The facts are: New government corporations are being organized at the rate of one or more per week. As rapidly as they are organized, private interests are either prohibited by law from participation, or are frozen out by the politicos who toss the treasury's money bags around.

Most recent major trust to be organized is the China Petroleum Company which has been formed to produce, refine, transport, import and sell petroleum products in China. It will unify the management of all oil industries in the entire country.

Another, reportedly scheduled for early organization, is the China Flour Development Company, the aims of which, although not revealed, are obvious. Another is an organization being formed by the Anhwei Provincial Government which will take over and operate the power plant, the waterworks, the match factory, the oil mill and the weaving mill in Wuhu.

Perhaps the most ambitious of all, either among the proposed or already established, is Gen. Chang Tze-chung's plan for the development of the Northwest. General Chang, chairman of Sinkiang Province and director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northwest, has proposed a Northwest Development Company, the activities of which will extend into the six provinces of Sinkiang, Kansu, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Shensi and Tsinghai. Capital of the company will be CNC$4,000,000,000 which will be subscribed by the Sinkiang Provincial Government. Investments from other provincial governments will be collected as the company expands. In addition to trading, transportation, insurance and other business enterprises, the company will build factories and open mines.

While any one of these examples might be harmless in itself, the picture of the whole shows clearly that the Government is working overtime on its plans for state industry. If the trend continues, there will be little difference between business in China and in Russia or the late Nazi Germany.

There are several reasons why this type of industrial development will be detrimental to China. First and foremost is the fact that the Government, unfortunately, has demonstrated its lack of ability at efficient administration of virtually all things a government is expected to administer. The Army is corrupt, the civil service is corrupt. Is there any reason to suppose that government-operated business enterprises will not be corrupt?

A further and very significant point is that there seems to be a rush among officialdom to get the Government to set it up in business *prior* to the realization of a coalition government. If democracy and good government are attained, there will be no place and no influential positions for worn out war lords, party hacks and independent professional grafters. If they are to maintain their standard of living, as well as their positions of influence, they will have to do it in some place and manner outside the government. With plans for industrialization afoot, the day of the landlords is on the wane. The only hope for the horde of useless government functionaries who for years have lived at public expense is to modernize their methods and cut off as big a chunk of the new industrial establishment as possible. They will be out of the government, but they may

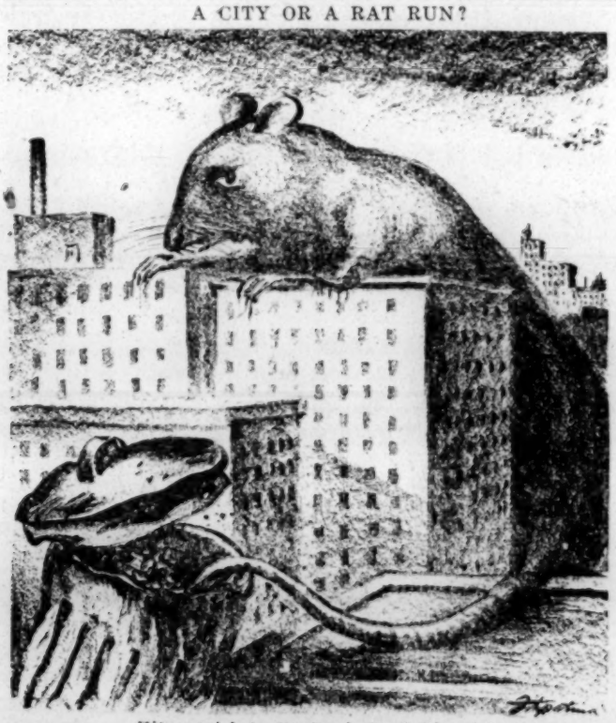
still have something to say about it.

The pattern is not new. It was the same in England at the time of the industrial revolution when there was a mad scramble by the landed gentry to get into business and industry when they felt their grip on the government weakened by the up and coming middle class.

Now is the time for the Chinese businessman to raise his voice. The government has clearly stated that private industry is to be encouraged. The businessman should see to it that these promises are kept, that already established or new *private* groups are given an opportunity to exploit the fields so rapidly being staked out for government monopolies.

THE Postal Remittances and Savings Bank has opened an office in the Embankment Building for the convenience of UNRRA personnel—news item. Yes, anything we can do for our poor relief workers is always nice.

A CITY OR A RAT RUN?



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Health Measures Needed

THE shameful condition of Shanghai's sanitation system was highlighted during the past week by the huge piles of garbage and rubbish which grew daily until by week's end there were 3700 tons of uncollected filth on the city's main thoroughfares, according to an Evening Post survey. This figure did not include the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of tons heaped in countless basements and backyards.

The strike of 3000 City Government refuse workers brought home to Shanghailanders the pitiable state of the city's sanitation system. While Shanghai never has had adequate drainage, garbage disposal and sewage systems, the city in the past has managed to get along. However, today the antiquated method of employing thousands of coolies and handcarts for garbage and sewage removal will not suffice. The city must install modern plumbing and sewer systems in those sections of the city still lacking them, while the garbage collection method must be modernized. It is preposterous for a city of well more than 3,000,000 people to depend upon a fleet of human-drawn carts to clean up the rubbish.

Of course full blame for the present situation cannot be laid at the door of the City Government, since the system, a heritage from the middle ages, suffered greatly during the war when the Japanese performed only the barest possible number of functions to keep the city going, allowing all equipment to deteriorate. However, it is high time that the city administration took some action.

One of the worst results of the accumulation of filth is the rapid increase of the city's rat population, a large part of which fed openly in the streets all week. Last March we warned that the rat menace was increasing and would become dangerous this summer. However, the City Government at that time saw fit to deny the existence of a large number of rats, saying that the number was about the same as in pre-war days. Even if this statement were true, the menace would be great.

Since March the number of rats has increased considerably. If we use our office as a basis for calculation, we could safely say that there are twice as many rodents in Shanghai today as three months ago. While there used to be only two or three rats openly feeding in the courtyard below our window, there are now several, sometimes more than half a dozen.

We again suggest that the City Government approach the U.S. Army for materials and aid in exterminating Shanghai's enormous rat population. In addition to causing millions of dollars worth of destruction yearly they spread numerous diseases to which humans are susceptible, such as typhus fever, bubonic plague, ratbite fever, tularemia, rabies and trichinosis. Millions die throughout the world yearly as a result of rat borne diseases and rats are responsible for more human deaths than all the wars in history.

The National Government today is faced with the same problem that confronted Abraham Lincoln in America in 1869—editorial in Peiping Chronicle. If our memory serves us right, the history textbooks we read failed to mention the communistic tendencies of the slave-holding southern planters, nor did they mention anything about dividing up the plantations for the benefit of the sharecroppers.

Politics And Religion

THE Catholic Church, which last week announced the establishment of a church hierarchy in China, recently has been working overtime in pouring out anti-Communist and pro-Fascist propaganda. While we have no quibble with the Catholic version of Christianity, we do think it is rather strange for this largest of Christian organizations, which was so noticeably silent during the days of Hitler's rise to power, and which made its peace with Mussolini, to suddenly be re-entering politics on the side of the remnants of our recent enemies.

While we certainly have no use for communism and are opposed to its further spread and while we appreciate the Catholic church's right to express an opinion, we wonder at the wisdom of

its present campaign.

Latest evidence of the church's reawakening interest in temporal matters is its threat to deny public sacraments, such as marriages and prohibition of burial in holy ground, to Italians who vote for the left. This, in essence, is similar to a reigning political party telling the voters that it will withhold the functions of government from all who vote for the opposition. The church should realize that the day when all the "civilized" world swayed to the Pope's slightest whim has long since passed.

In America in recent weeks the Catholic Knights of Columbus have begun a smear campaign against Secretary of State Byrnes and Under-Secretary Dean Acheson, apparently because they refuse to recognize Franco as the Liberator of Spain and Europe's leading democrat.

In paid advertisements containing childishly falsified statements regarding the civil war in Spain and Franco's part in "saving" the Spanish people from "Red Fascism," the Knights of Columbus carry on their embittered tirade, completely ignoring the fact that it was through the kindness of Hitler and Mussolini that Franco rose to power. Also conveniently ignored are the many documented cases of oppression and misrule perpetrated by Franco.

It is indeed hard to reconcile the official statements and policies of the Vatican and the Knights of Columbus with the simple, democratic attitudes of innumerable Catholic fathers throughout the world. During the war we had considerable contact with several priests in Free China and we found them to be among the most compassionate and enduring people we have had the privilege of meeting. In the periods of economic crisis which followed the Japanese campaigns, the Catholic priests in China were probably the most tireless workers in the refugee camps, administering spiritual and material aid to all regardless of faith. It seems almost impossible that these men are representatives of an organization which desires to withhold religious ministrations from men because of their political beliefs.

Now that the Army has helped make the world safe for democracy, it's only fair that the Army should do the same for itself.

Official Morality

ALL public servants are expected to follow the tenets of the New Life Movement, it was announced last week at the 31st Municipal Conference. Further, especial emphasis was laid on their moral and spiritual behavior. They are not to visit dance halls or to "keep company" with prostitutes, taxi dancers or sing-song girls, and are forbidden to spend more than one percent of their income for buying gifts.

These are all very laudable regulations and if complied with might do something to raise the moral fiber of our public servants. Although we risk being called scoffers, we are prepared to say that we think it is all a lot of nonsense. It makes a tidy little story for the papers to print and for the people to read, but of course no one, officials or others, will pay any attention to it. The high officials naturally cannot be expected to lead spartan lives, not when they have finally achieved what they have been working towards for many years. Naturally, they are going to enjoy the rewards of their long labors. Meanwhile, the lowly officials—as always—cannot afford the luxuries of vice.

We are reminded of an old Shanghai Municipal Council regulation which we found posted in our hotel room when we returned to Shanghai last September. Following the usual prohibitions, there was a shorter list in heavy type specifying the sins which were "specifically prohibited"—apparently the ones toward which the Council felt frail mankind most susceptible. Opium smoking and mahjong, it said, were forbidden at any and all times, while "the calling of Sing Song Girls for purposes of amusement was strictly prohibited *after* midnight." From casual observation extending over some two or three weeks during which we vainly sought sleep, we found that while the opium smoking ban seemed to be enforced, the Sing Song Trade really never got into full swing until at least midnight, while mahjong apparently was on a 24-hour basis.

We suggest that at the 32nd Municipal Conference the morality instructions be brushed over lightly, while some advice concerning honesty, efficiency and political log-rolling be given to our public servants.

A Test Of Patience

From the Indianapolis News.

Persons who are looking for dwellings are advised to be patient, as it seems that plenty of rental space will be available within three or four years.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

May 28, 1921.

History Repeats

The Cabinet in Peking was reorganized on May 15, and evidently waiting for new developments, the three High Inspecting Commissioners of Manchuria, of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and of Hupeh and Hunan, respectively, who were responsible for its reorganization, remained in the Capital for a few more days.

* * *

Co-operation

Making the evacuation of Hunchun a pretext for demanding "privileges," the Japanese Minister has approached the Waichiaopu with the request that a joint frontier border patrol force be organized by Japan and China, with the provision that this arrangement is to be directed against Korean "revolutionists."

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

May 30, 1936.

Chair, Joe?

President Roosevelt has characterized the new Sino-American silver agreement as a "fine illustration of what can be accomplished by sitting down and talking things over."

* * *

"Small Money" Out

The Kwangtung Authorities have agreed in principle to abandon the present Kwangtung currency system and to adopt the big money "standard currency," H. O. Tong, Customs Superintendent of Shanghai, announced in Canton.

Famines Always Will Recur In China Unless Birth Control Introduced

By LEO RISSIN.

MALTHUS, one of the "classical economists," predicted a century ago that sooner of later mankind must starve as the world's population grew relatively faster than food supplies. The Malthusian theory was based on the assumption that while population grew as a geometrical progression, i.e., 2, 4, 8, 16, 32...., food supplies increased as an arithmetical progression, i.e., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10....Thus the gap between supply and demand would grow greater and the world would starve, Malthus concluded. Thus was coined the phase "the dismal science" to describe economics. But while time has shown the Malthusian theory to be incorrect in most parts of the West where the population grows but slowly, its direct bearing on the problem of food in the Far East should not be overlooked.

Perhaps the slight success achieved by foreign relief organizations in this country during the several decades that they have operated here is due to the fact that they have not considered the food shortage experienced by China and India as a recurrent and continuous problem, instead of as an extraordinary emergency arising from time to time. For the fact is that China and India are perennially hungry. And if the present food shortage is tackled in the same way, and the same goal—temporary relief for those starving right here and now—is maintained by the relief organizations, the standing problem will continue to remain unsolved.

Hunger Always Present

The question one may ask today is: Why are there today, and have there been in the past, food shortages in this country? Perhaps the best reply is contained in a leading article appearing the Yorkshire Post some time ago. Commented the Post: "Even in the best of seasons, millions of rice-eaters (in the Far East) were undernourished. Today, these millions face starvation." The Post proves this contention by pointing out that never within recorded time has enough rice been grown to satisfy the needs of half the people of the great rice-eating belt.

The Yorkshire Post sees, as the only solution, a permanent increase in the area of rice land under tillage. It would be well to examine this in the light of actual facts. For if any solution can be found, it must of necessity be a long-term solution, not one of the flash-in-the-pan formulae worked out by visiting "experts" who feed the hungry today and leave it to someone else to feed the new hungry tomorrow.

Population The Problem

Although no very accurate statistics exist in China, especially since the end of the war, it would be safe to assume that the area under cultivation today does not far exceed the area cultivated a generation ago. Dismissing the war period, it would be no exaggeration to state that the area under cultivation in 1937 was about the same as that tilled in 1927, which in turn was little more than that bearing crops in 1917. In other words, production of food has been progressing at a snail's pace, while the population has been moving forward at a gallop. Resolved to bare facts, it means that picul for picul the quantity of rice produced by China's farmers has not shown any material increase, whereas the demand hsien by hsien and province by province has increased considerably.

In India, where the birth rate is about the same as in China, estimates (conservative) show that the population has increased by about 25 percent during the past generation. Taking the same figure as being approximately correct for China, this country's food requirements are one-quarter greater than they were in the 1920's. Yet has the area under cultivation increased by 25 perecent? There lies the deficiency.

Soil Being Exhausted

When one considers the fact that the birth rate continues to be about the same, and that the death rate is gradually falling (sometimes imperceptibly, it is true, but nevertheless falling) it will be seen that the population increase will be accentuated in the future, rather than the reverse.

You can increase the quantity of food available, but so far no effective way has been found to decrease the population in China. The quantity of food produced in China remains almost static in peacetime (and naturally falls considerably in periods of war, both foreign and civil). Over the vaster stretches of the country the same primitive methods of a century ago are still in use. The soil is becoming exhausted so that mow for mow or acre for acre the yield is smaller.

Food Reserves Lacking

The result is simple to foresee. China does not now have, nor for many decades has she had, any food reserves worth mentioning. So slim are the food reserves of each area in China, that when natural calamities produce famine in any one areas of China, there is little help that can be forthcoming from other parts of the country. China is today, and for the past decades has been, unable to help solve her famines.

It is interesting to note that almost at the beginning of recorded Chinese history the emperors made it one of the cardinal points of their policy to keep constantly on hand a sufficient food reserve to "meet all exigencies." It is the disappearance of this food reserve which has produced the recurrent famines which have become a proverbial phenomenon in China.

The only long-term solution to the problem lies in the direction of the building up and maintenance of sufficient food reserves. Obviously no reserves are possible so long as even under normal conditions, there just is not enough to go round. The first step, then, is to grow enough food to feed all of the people all of the time. After this surpluses will become available and these can form food reserves. Thus under any emergency it will still be possible to supply food to the starving.

Birth Control

The augmentation of the nation's food supplies can be brought about only through the following:—

(1) Increase the area under cultivation.

(2) Increase the scientific use of land.

(3) Decrease the burden of the farmer.

An obvious fourth point, but one which appears as entirely alien to the Chinese mind, as it did to the Western mind a few generations ago, is a decrease of the population, a reduction of the number of "rice-eaters." While birth control has always been a ticklish subject in whatever country at whatever age, there is no doubt that the subject is virtually taboo in China today. Yet sober reasoning shows that there are no two ways about it. Even if food production can be increased, that increase will be a slow and painful process. If there already are too many "rice-eaters" there will be even more in the near future. Birth control is as essential for the people of China today as is fertilizer for her fields, if there is to be enough food to go round for all.

Feed Today's Starving!

The present relief and rehabilitation effort in China is characterized by an exceedingly narrow outlook. The goal appears to be to feed the starving. Humanitarian principles no doubt dictate this as the only course. But too much emphasis has been laid on the starving few today, and too little on the starving many tomorrow. Any solution which is based on the solution of the problem today without consideration of the recurrent problem in the host of tomorrows which must inevitably follow is obviously based on the assumption that cure is better than prevention.

It is high time that the government as a whole, ably assisted by the relief and rehabilitation agencies, set to work to map out a program not only to feed the hungry of today, but the hungry of all the years to come. Shipments of relief food from abroad in the present emergency period, and of rice from Siam, Indo-China and Burma in the years to come, is no permanent solution. China's only permanent guarantee that her people will not starve lies

Students Unite To Put Over $2 Billion Drive As Initial Campaign Flops At $300,000,000

By C. P. CHOI

THE students of Shanghai for the first time formed a united front in the recent "Respect the Teachers Movement," with the Shanghai Student-Bodies Association, the Shanghai Student-Aid Association,—two noted and progressive student organizations in this city—and the Shanghai Students' Central Club, authorized by the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, taking part.

This campaign was started by the local authorities alone early in April this year, to aid the badly underpaid professors and middle school teachers who had staged a sit-down strike in protest against the indifferent attitude of the government toward their demands and pleas for adequate salaries. It was originally hoped that through this campaign the sum of CNC$2,000,000,000 would be raised and the teachers enabled to resume their "sacred mission" with the least possible delay.

Campaign Proves Failure

A "Respect the Teachers' Movement Commission" was set up at that time with Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the former Mayor of Shanghai, Ku Yueh-hsiu, director of the Bureau of Education, and a hundred other prominent figures of various walks of life as promoters and chief executives. It was hoped that possibly through their "face" alone, this sum could easily be raised. Supplemented with all kinds of mass propaganda as well as individual persuasion, it was believed that the teachers would get even more than expected.

Fifty bustling days elapsed. And to everybody's surprise and disappointment only $300,000,000 was raised, two-thirds of which had been pledged and would have to be collected. The result was so appalling and disgraceful that it impelled the authorities to call on the three above-named leading student organizations in the metropolis to ask for their whole-hearted co-operation to achieve their aim.

Students To The Rescue

On May 9 the first round-table conference was convened and directed by Li Hsi-mou, Chen Ngau-chien and Pan Hsei-tung, three high officials of the Bureau of Education. Representatives of all the three student bodies were present, and the conference was marked by a very pleasant and harmonious atmosphere. Methods and conditions of co-operation were then discussed, and a gentleman's agreement was finally reached, as follows:—

(1) That a "Shanghai Student Contribution Committee" be established under the guidance of the "Respect the Teachers' Movement Commission," with six student representatives, two from each organization, acting as its chief executives;

(2) That the function of this Committee will be to push, to help and to guide the students of the various schools in their work;

(3) That the actual work of gathering contributions should be left to the respective student-bodies of the various schools and that none of the three student organizations be allowed to interfere with them;

20,000 "Model Workers"

(4) That the members of these three student organizations, totalling more than 20,000, should act as model-workers in this competition, and should direct other non-member schoolmates to do accordingly.

All were agreed except as one point and that was: "Where should the money go once it is collected?"

The two progressive student bodies proposed that at least 50 percent of the contribution collected should be directly handed to the teachers of their respective schools, and the remaining half sent to the "Respect the Teachers' Movement Commission." This was and still is generally accepted as a sound device since it provides less chance for corruption. But the third group, the Shanghai Students' Central Club,

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in the building up of a sufficient food reserve, such as existed in this country in ancient times.

Such a food reserve can only be brought into being when, and if, the problem is tackled as a whole, and not piece-meal as at present. More, much more, land must be brought under cultivation. Agricultural "doctors" must be trained to cure infertile land, and increase the production of the old cultivated areas. The condition of the farmers must be improved by lightening their burdens. And—a concerted drive to introduce birth control to the masses must be made. All this requires a full-scale, all-embracing plan which no single organ alone, but only the government and people as a whole, can bring into being.

Starving To Starve Anew

It is small comfort to think that the present measures taken to fight famine will only save the lives of the starving so that they may have further opportunity in the future to starve anew. Yet that in effect is what is happening. The goal today is to bring food to several tens of millions of starving.

But the final goal must be to bring food not only for the present, but for all time to come, not only to tens of millions in this country, but to all the four hundred millions. It is this problem which still remains untackled. Yet it is the problem which has been for generations, and will be for further generations, the basic one.

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disagreed, and insisted that all the money should be delivered to the Commission to enable the authorities to manage the whole affair. However, this difference is only a matter of minor importance, and it is believed that it will be settled sooner or later.

21 Days Of Hustle, Bustle

Through this cooperation, however, the campaign has taken on new life as thousands of students, boys and girls, are participating actively at the beginning of this week, in a matter a few hours, 30,000 posters had been pasted up along all the thoroughfares of the city. "Wall papers" appeared everywhere, telling the actual living conditions of the teachers at the present time and also the significance of the campaign launched. On the air were heard addresses regarding the "divine duty" of all to contribute as much as possible since China's progress and prosperity depend basically upon the education of the younger generation.

A total of 350,000 "Bills Of Obligation" (equivalent to cash receipts) were printed and on May 27 and 28 thousands of Shanghai students hurried along the crowded streets once again—as before, with all of them, not divided into opposing groups, but firmly united in this unprecedented campaign to aid the Respect the Teacher's Movement.

WALTER AUGUST FREUDIGER, senior clerk at the Chase National Bank in Shanghai, was killed by a subway train in New York late in March, according to word received here. Freudiger was killed the day before he was to sail from New York on his way back to Shanghai.

* * *

FATHER PAUL CHAN will be the first Chinese priest to join St. Mary's Catholic Mission in San Francisco. Father Chan has spent the last 10 years in Rome.

MANCHURIAN MANIFESTO

Drafted by a committee which included Mr. J. B. Powell, and signed by a large number of leading Americans in the United States, this manifesto was presented recently to the Congress and President Harry Truman.—Editor.

WHILE the crisis over Iran has occupied the center of the world stage, an equally ominous crisis has been unfolding in Manchuria, although it has not yet reached the stage of a diplomatic showdown. The first of the great wars of this century, the Russo-Japanese War, was fought in Manchuria and for Manchuria. The second World War really began in Manchuria in 1931. Manchuria is the richest area in natural resources and industrial development in China. It is also a great grain and livestock producing country, and the only territory China has for the migration of her vast surplus population. Politically, economically and strategically Manchuria is the key to the future of China and the future peace of the Far East.

The Manchurian question is also morally important, because China might have obtained temporary peace with Japan at almost any time in the last 15 years had she been willing to grant Japanese demands in Manchuria. Yet China steadfastly refused to become an ally of Japanese aggression in a racial war against the West and became instead the spearhead of freedom against Japan.

China's Faith In America

In opposing Japan and continuing the fight, through a thousand miles of retreat, the Chinese put their faith in America. Despite our early weakness and the pitiful trickle of lend-lease the Chinese held out. Fortitude and faith at last seemed to be rewarded and China's confidence in America's strength proved justified. It is our task now to prove that China's faith in America's honor is equally justified.

Unfortunately, however, China's faith has now been rudely shaken by the sudden revelation of the secret provisions of the Yalta Agreement which vitally affect China and the whole Far East.

This agreement was not only made behind China's back, but at Yalta America was pledged to deliver the promised concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia to Soviet Russia, **whether the Chinese Government agreed or not This is clear from the following words of the secret Yalta agreement** as reported by Secretary Byrnes:

> "The heads of the three governments have agreed that these claims" (Railroad rights and Port Arthur base) "of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled when the war with Japan has been ended."

Cairo, Yalta Inconsistencies

At the Cairo Conference, held prior to Yalta, which was attended by Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek, it was decided to restore to China all territories which Japan had taken by force, including Manchuria. Despite this promise, however, it is now apparent that China was forced to negotiate the treaty with Russia, which conceded vital rights in Manchuria and which abandoned all China's rights in Mongolia, under duress not only from Russia but from the United States. To add to their disillusionment at these disclosures the Chinese also discovered that Russia had grossly violated the very treaty which China had been forced to negotiate under such unfavorable terms.

To understand China's reaction to this we need only glance at the provisions of the Sino-Russian treaty and contrast them with the present position in Manchuria.

That treaty pledged the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Manchuria (except Port Arthur) within three months of the end of war with Japan. But eight months have now passed. The Soviet troops are just now withdrawing, having completed the looting of Manchuria. The Chinese Communists they armed are taking over in their place.

The treaty also pledged, among other things, that China should take over the civil administration in Manchuria immediately after fighting had ceased in specific areas. That, too, was eight months ago.

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Yet today Chinese officials have only been permitted to take the first tentative steps in setting up an administration in a few parts of central and southern Manchuria.

Refused Entry At Dairen

When American ships tried to land Chinese government troops at the port of Dairen six months ago, in accordance with the Inter-Allied Staff Agreement, they were refused entry by the Soviet Army. Thus Russia, after a virtually bloodless war with Japan which lasted just six days, has flouted both China and America, whose joint sacrifices won the war in the Pacific after years of agony and defeat. This action at Dairen also violated Article III of the same Agreement on the Port of Dairen itself, which provided that the port would only be subject to Soviet military control "in the event of war with Japan"—and at that time, of course, the war was over.

There have been further treaty violations: The Railway Agreement restricted Russia's participation to two main lines and other facilities which were built by Russia. It specifically excluded Russian participation in the control of other Chinese-built lines. It provided that the railways could not be used for troop movements except during war with Japan; and that the responsibility for guarding the railway was the sole prerogative of the Chinese Government. All of these provisions were to be worked out and put into effect within three months of the signing of the treaty. All have been flouted.

For nearly seven months after the war ended the iron curtain which surrounds Soviet-occupied territory continued the blackout over Manchuria. When the curtain was at last partially lifted the spectacle shocked the world.

The correspondent in Manchuria of the American paper, the "Shanghai Post," called Mukden "a victim of the most scientific looting and stripping operations in history." Robert P. Martin, correspondent of the N.Y. Evening Post, quoted Chinese civilians as saying that six months of Russian occupation were worse than 14 years of Japanese occupation. Most of these looted factories were built by the Japanese on Chinese soil with Chinese materials and by Chinese labor, but looting also extended to Chinese owned industrial properties.

USSR Aggression Protested

If Americans were so deeply shocked at these revelations what must have been the feelings of the Chinese people? No wonder China seethed with student protests against the USSR from Peiping to Chengtu and from Shanghai to Kunming. For almost the first time in China's history there was criticism of America because of the ignoble part we played at Yalta.

The Chinese are the most patient and most tolerant of peoples, but even their patience has a limit. Fifty million Chinese lost their homes and an estimated 20,000,000 lost their lives in World War II, fought for the territorial integrity of their nation. They lost all their ports, nearly all of their great cities and most of their industries. Over great areas of China the earth was scorched. Imagine making such sacrifices in order to win the war and then to have the prize snatched from their hands in the hour of victory.

U.S. Stake In A Free China

China's reactions in this crisis are obvious and natural, but what of America? For 50 years our official policy to preserve the Open Door and the territorial integrity of China has been the keystone of American security in the Pacific. Shall we abandon that policy now when it is more needed than ever, and when victory has given us a chance to achieve it?

Most thinking Americans feel that we owe a special debt to China because China was the victim both of our long appeasement of Japan and of our unpreparedness. After Pearl Harbor we fought our way back to redeem these mistakes in one of the most glorious achievements in our history, but we did this virtually without Russia's help in the Pacific. Will the American people, at the strongest moment in their history, accept a Russian policy in Asia which we rejected in the case of Germany and Japan even when we were weak?

Willkie's Warning

In his book "One World," Wendell Willkie warned of the danger to America if China were dominated by a totalitarian power:

> "I have unbounded faith in the courage, the enterprise, and the destiny of the American people. But I believe that if Americans were forced to live hereafter face to face with an empire of such dimensions (Japan plus China) our way of life would be little better than an armed camp, and our vaunted freedom would be little more than a fond hope. We would live in continual alarm, in endless war, under crushing armaments which it would be our constant endeavor to increase. Neither peace nor prosperity, neither freedom nor justice, could flourish in such a struggle for existence. And it would not matter in the least how wide or how narrow the Pacific Ocean is."

Every word he said would apply even more to Russian control of China than to that of Japan, since Russia dominates Europe also.

For many years Chinese-American friendship has been a bridge between the East and the West, between the peoples of Asia and America. China's tolerance, her traditional hatred of militarism, her mastery of the arts of peace, her ideals of equality and freedom are similar to ours. But China can neither be friendly nor peaceful if that vast population is robbed of the only territories which can possibly solve their economic problems. Therefore, China and America stand today at the parting of the ways. The future of peace in Asia and perhaps of the world depends on the future of Manchuria.

Justice For China

We must stand firm for justice for China. The test for China is Manchuria. We should lend our support to the demands now being voiced by the Chinese people for a complete revision of the Yalta agreements. But certainly the least we can do is to insist on the strict observance of the promises to China contained in the Sino-Russian agreement which

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we forced on China. For example, Russia agreed in Article I:

"In accordance with the spirit of the above treaty and for the implementation of its general ideas and promises the Soviet Government is ready to render China moral support and assistance with military equipment and other material resources, this support and assistance to be given fully to the National Government as the Central Government of China."

VIOLATIONS CLEAR

The arming of the Chinese Communists and looting of industrial equipment are obviously direct violations of that agreement.

We believe that we have an obligation to China and to our own self-respect. We should request Russia to punctiliously live up to the terms of the Sino-Soviet Pact we helped to force on China by secret agreement at Yalta. If Russia refuses, we should make replacement in her stead for the sake of our reputation and our conscience. We stand on the traditional American policy enumerated in the Preamble of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 signed by all the powers having interests in the Pacific, with the exception of Russia:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

Equal Opportunity

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States."

White Russians Vote

More than 2000 White Russians voted this week in the election of officials for the Russian Emigrants Association. G. K. Bologoff, acting chairman of the association, presided at the meeting preceding the election and thanked the Chinese representatives present for China's long has 4500 registered members.
The Association, Bologoff said, now hospitality to the Russian emigrees.

Press dispatches from London reported that HMS Bellona sailed from Scotland early this week with a shipment of gold destined for Russia. A Bank of England official was quoted as saying that several small shipments are being sent but that no importance should be attached to them since at any one time the amount has never reached £1,000,000.

Chungking Boatmen Reap Handsome Harvest Helping China's Capital Return Home

By CHEN SHIH-MING

陳 思 明

CHUNGKING, May 18.—Junks along the Upper Yangtze came in for quite a share of the cash which changed hands in returning China's capital from Chungking to Nanking—and the business was almost as unexpected as it proved welcome to the boatmen. Prior to the conclusion of the war, in fact, since the invasion of the Upper Yangtze by shallow-draft steamers, the junks' scope of activity had been limited and ever was on the downgrade and the boatmen had to limit themselves to short-haul deliveries for which motor-propelled vessels did not compete.

Beginning last winter, however, conditions turned in their favor and their services once again came into heavy demand. First, there were the war refugees and the servicemen who were all eagerness to return home after years of exile imposed by the war and who sought any form of water conveyance which would return them to their home cities downriver without delay. Second, the limited accommodations of the plane and steamship lines in operation were a boon to the slow-moving wooden junks, all of which departed in a steady stream loaded to the gunwales.

One-Way Trips Made

The owners or masters of the junks proved even smarter than was generally thought. They well knew there was an acute shortage of fuel in the down-river ports and so, having secured a full load of passengers, they proceeded to cram every nook and cranny aboard their vessels with lump coal.

When the vessel reached its destination, say, such a port as Nanking, and had discharged its passengers, the master would leave in quest of a timber dealer, haggle for the best possible price and then sell him the junk itself—for fuel. Buyers were not hard to find and often ere the boatman had set out on the return up the river, his junk had been chopped and sawed up and laid out, piecemeal, in the sun to dry.

Proceeds from the sale of the boat alone covered all the expenses—wages, food and transportation back home—while the passengers' fares and coal sales were clean profit.

There Were Losers, Too

However, while the boatmen reaped something of a rich harvest, others sustained losses as result of the termination of the war and the dismantling of Chungking as the national capital. Among the first affected were the restaurant proprietors, who found their turnover dropping day by day as the exodus downriver began soon after the Jap surrender. Landlords, particularly those whose property adjoined government sites, not only saw their income from rentals decline but found they had to dig up extra cash to look

after the buildings which had been evacuated.

The departing government organizations left vacant a large number of buildings, much to the annoyance of the municipal government, which had to see that they were properly kept up, whether it wanted them or not The embasssies openly advertised in the newspapers, inviting bids for their furniture and equipment. The U.S. military headquarters in Chungking transferred its surplus to the Ministry of Economics, whose officials still are here awaiting tenders preparatory to a general cleanup prior to departure.

Months Spent Moving

May 5, 1946, was the date set for for the formal return of the capital to Nanking, but the removal of the various ministries and departments actually began many months before that. For months, every available form of transportation was taxed to capacity as the wholesale exodus from the wartime capital kept gathering momentum.

The Mayor of Chungking, Mr. Chang Tu-len, was the host at a particularly touching farewell party to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. As the occasion was one unique in the annals of Chungking, there was a very large attendance at the function while the city's population turned out en masse along the guests' route of travel to pay tribute to the departing President and First Lady.

Official Appreciation

Just before the Generalissimo's departure for Nanking, via Sian, the population was given to understand that as a token of appreciation of Chungking's contribution in helping win the war, the government had agreed to bear one-third of the cost of building two steel bridges, one each over the Yangtze and Chialing rivers. Inasmuch as the other two-thirds would have to be raised locally, and there seems little prospect of this city finding the huge sum needed, it is only natural that people here regard the entire project somewhat skeptically.

Another project advantageous to this province is the so-called Yangtze Gorge Hydroelectric Dam (YVA) near Ichang, which is now being planned. In view of the enormity of the project and the vast sum required for its completion, however, we doubt whether the present generation will see materialization of the scheme.

Generally, it is felt that it is too early as yet to predict what the effect of the government's departure will be.

Shoe Stores Kept Busy

One interesting sidelight on the government's departure was that its employes, before departure, invariably sought to buy shoes. Footwear is expensive in Nanking, from what we hear, and accordingly many officials made purchases here while they could.

With the return of the government to Nanking, where prices are going up steadily, it is expected that the officials will experience harder times. Here in Chungking, we are confident we shall have less people to partake of our stocks of food; more free space to move about in; and, finally, we believe in the probability of a reduction in taxes, which were high during the war. Psychologically, one might say, we have been put at ease.

Of late the general atmosphere has been stirred up a bit. It has been and still is difficult to make outgoing plane and boat reservations. High interest rates in Shanghai have induced the local banks to send their deposits there and we have found quite a number of Chungking's residents speculating in gold and U.S. notes. Despite the high remittance rate of 45 per 1000 between Chungking and Shanghai, there has been no way to check the outflow of some 50 billion dollars to the latter port. People keep talking about buying foreign exchange, particularly U.S. dollars.

Bristles Exported

Cheap and attractive commodities from America always constitute the main topic of conversation these days. As for exports, we have so far shipped several hundred bales of bristles to New York. As soon as the transportation system is improved, raw silk, sheepskins, hides, wood oil, pulp, cocoon waste, eiderdown, native drugs, etc. can be sent abroad in order to balance up the imports, merchants here believe although there have reports that China prices are so high that they exceed the official ceilings in the United States.

Extensive Communications Improvements Scheduled

EVIDENCING the seriousness with which the Central Government views the country's disrupted communication lines, Nanking last week took several steps to repair existing rail and road communications in addition to making plans for new construction.

Of foremost importance was the Executive Yuan's decision to appropriate CNC$27,000,000,000 for the repair of the Kiangsi-Chekiang Railway. The entire line from Hanchow to Chuchow, connecting Chekiang and Hunan provinces through Kiangsi Province, measures 1050 kilometers. Only the section between Hangchow and Chuchi, a distance of 635 kilometers, has been restored sufficiently to allow normal operation.

Work on the proposed Chungking-Chengtu Railway is scheduled to begin this July. The road, which is said to be financed by American and French interests, will connect Chungking and Chengtu via Liakiang, Kungshih and Loshan.

Meanwhile, with motor road reconstruction being pushed throughout the country and with new routes linking the coast with the interior being laid out, reports from Kwangtung indicate that considerable progress has been made in repair work, with 4000 kilometers, out of a total provincial road system of 14,000 kilometers, restored to normal.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT B. McCLURE, head of the American Military Advisory Group in China, passed through Shanghai this week on his way to the United States. He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Lucas.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Truman Scores In Ending Railway Tieup But Precipitates Major Political Battle

PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman boosted his political prestige to a new high last weekend when he scored a smashing triumph by bringing to an abrupt end the two-day-old railroad strike. As he delivered a stirring address to Congress explaining the situation, recalcitrant Alvanley Johnson, engineers' union chief, and equally obstinate A. F. Whitney, trainmen's brotherhood head, capitulated. Slowly the wheels of America's railroads started turning again as the President went on to get Congress to enact new emergency "Work or Draft" legislation.

Truman's triumph at a time when his prestige was at a low ebb was not all roses, however, for immediately there came declarations of political war from opportunist Republications and Leftist Labor Democrats as well as from labor union leaders. Whitney bluntly mouthed the threat that his organization would spend its last dime—and it has $47,000,000 in its treasury, to encompass Truman's defeat if he runs for the White House in 1948.

House Votes New Law

Meantime, the House sped Truman's proposed harsh anti-strike bill along to the Senate, where the "work or draft" section was promptly killed. Under this legislation the President acquires extraordinary emergency powers: he can order the taking over of strike-bound properties and, in the national interest, have them run by the armed forces if not the strikers themselves. Should union heads disregard orders, he can have them arrested and fined or imprisoned, or both.

Meanwhile, the House Passed And Sent to the White House the drastic Anti-Labor Case Bill to which Truman is opposed.

America was thrilled by the President's forceful, if belated action in crushing the railroad strike, which threatened chaos and hunger not only in various parts of the country but would have extended far beyond its borders to the wartorn nations of underfed Europe and Asia. However, Truman still has his hands full. He still has acute, world-important problems in the soft coal miners' strike, which appeared near settlement this week and in the maritime workers' threatened walkout, set for June 15.

China along with America and the rest of the world is keenly interested in the maritime tieup due today fortnight, for it is likely to cripple both commercial and relief shipping at a time when the shortage of bottoms, food and, in lesser degree, imports is acute.

Speech Before Congress

Following is the text of President Truman's speech before a joint session of Congress on May 25:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Congress of the United States, I desire to thank you for this privilege of appearing before you in order to urge legislation which I deem essential to the welfare of our country. For the past two days the nation has been in the grip of a railroad strike which threatens to paralyze all our industrial, agricultural, commercial and social life. Last night I tried to point out to the American people the bleak picture which we face at home and abroad if the strike is permitted to continue. The disaster will spare no one. It will bear equally upon businessmen, workers, farmers, and upon every citizen of the United States. Food, raw materials, fuel, shipping, housing, the public health, the public safety—all will be affected. Hundreds of thousands of liberated people of Europe and Asia will die who could be saved if the railroads were not now tied up.

As I stated last night, unless the railroads are manned by returning strikers, I shall immediately undertake to run them by the Army of the United States. I assure you that I do not take this action lightly. But there is no alternative. This is no longer a dispute between labor and management. It has now become a strike against the Government itself. That kind of strike can never be tolerated. If allowed to continue, the Government will break down. Strikes against the Government must stop. I appear before you to request immediate legislation designed to help stop them.

2 Leaders Obstinate, Arrogant

I am sure that some of you think that I should have taken this action earlier, and that I should have made this appearance here before today. The reason I did not do so, was that I was determined to make every possible human effort to avoid this strike against the Government and to make unnecessary the kind of legislation which I am about to request. For months, publicly and privately, I have been supervising and directing negotiations between the railroad operators and the 20 different railroad unions. I have been doing the same with respect to the pending labor dispute in the coal mines. Time and again I have seen the leaders of the unions and the representatives of the operators. Many hours have been spent by me personally, and many days have been spent by my representatives, in attempting to negotiate settlements of these disputes. I assume (you know) that it was not easy to be patient. But until the very last moment I made every effort to avert this crisis. In fact my representatives were in conference with the two striking railroad unions up to two hours before I took my place at the microphone last night.

However, when the strike actually broke against the United States Government, which was trying to run the railroads, the time for negotiation definitely had passed and the time for action had arrived. In that action you, the Congress of the United States, and I, the President of the United States, must work together, and we must work fast. The action which I have already taken and the action which I shall ask you to take are necessary for the preservation of our Government. That action is also necessary to save the great and mighty masses of working men and women from the dangerous effects of the ill-advised and misguided acts of some of their own leaders. This particular crisis has been brought about by the obstinate arrogance of two men. They are Mr. Alvanley Johnston, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Their unions and all of the railroad companies of the nation are ready to run the railroads. These two men have tried to stop them. I can well appreciate the attitude of those members of the Congress and those citizens of the United States outside of the Congress who would seek to take vengeance for the unpatriotic acts of these two men.

No Wish To Injure Labor

However, I am sure that none of us wishes to take any action which will injure labor. The contribution of labor to the growth of this country in peace and to its victory in war, is at least as great as that of any other group in our population. Without well-paid, well-housed, and well-nourished working men and women in this country, it would stagnate and decay. I am here not only to urge speedy action to meet the immediate crisis, but also deliberate and weighty consideration of any legislation which might affect the rights of labor. The benefits which labor has gained in the last 13 years must be preserved. I voted for all these benefits while I was a member of the Congress. As president of the United States I have repeatedly urged not only their retention but their improvement. I shall continue to do so. However, what we are dealing with here is not labor as a whole. We are dealing with a handful of men who are striking against their own Government and against every one of their fellow citizens. We are dealing with a handful of men who have it within their power to cripple the entire economy of the nation.

I request temporary legislation to take care of this immediate crisis. I request permanent legislation leading to the formulation of a long-range labor policy, designed to prevent the recurrence of such a crisis and generally to reduce stoppages of work in all industries for the future. I request that the temporary legislation offensive extend only for a period of six months....It should be applicable only to those few industries in which the President by proclamation declares that an emergency has arisen which affects the entire economy of the United States. It should function only in those situations where the President of the United States has taken over the operation of the industry.

Mandatory Powers Requested

In such situations where the President has requested work and where such a request is (ignored) the legislation should:

(A) Authorize the institution of injunctive or mandatory proceedings against any union leader, forbidding him from encouraging or inciting members of the union to leave their work or to refuse to return to work, and subjecting him to contempt proceedings for failure to obey any order of the court made in such proceedings.

(B) Deprive workers of their seniority rights who, without good cause, persist in striking against the Government.

(C) Provide criminal penalties against employers and union leaders who violate the provisions of the act.

The legislation should provide that, after the Government has taken over an industry and has directed the men to

remain at work or return to work, the wage scale be fixed either by negotiation or by arbitrators appointed by the President; and, when so fixed, it shall be retroactive.

Strikers Would Be Drafted

This legislation must be used in a way that is fair to capital and labor alike. The President will not permit either side, industry or workers, to use it to further their own selfish interest, or to foist upon the Government the carrying out of their selfish aims. Net profits of Government operation, if any, should go to the Treasury of the United States.

As a part of this temporary emergency legislation, I request the Congress immediately to authorize the President to draft into the armed forces of the United States all workers who are on strike against their Government. These measures may appear to you to be drastic. They are. I repeat that I recommend them only as temporary emergency expedients, and only in cases where workers are striking against the Government.

Again I request early action by the Congress to continue price control and stabilization laws in an effective form. The stoppage of work in many industries has brought about a decline of production which has caused great pressure upon price levels. We must protect the workers whom we ask to remain on their jobs, as well as the millions of workers who have remained on their jobs, and the many millions of other American citizens, against the extraordinary inflation which may come upon us.

Delay by the Congress is daily increasing these pressures and I urge immediate action.

Fairness, Justice To All

I have said that I am most anxious, as I am sure the majority of the members of the Congress are, to do nothing which would injure labor or the cause of labor. I believe that the time has come to adopt a comprehensive labor policy which will tend to reduce the number of stoppages of work and other acts which injure labor, capital and the whole population. The general right of workers to strike against private employers must be preserved. I am sure, however, that adequate study and consideration can produce permanent long-range legislation which will reduce the number of occasions where that ultimate remedy has to be adopted.

The whole subject of labor relations should be studied afresh. I recommend the immediate creation by the Congress of a joint committee to make that study. This committee should study the whole problem and, within a period of six months, bring in recommendations for appropriate legislation which would be fair to labor and to industry and to the public at large.

I make these recommendations for temporary and long-range legislation with the same emphasis on each.

They should both be part of one program designed to maintain our American system of private enterprise with fairness and justice to all the American citizens who contribute to it.

Private Vs. National Interests

Following is the text of President Truman's broadcast to the nation on the night of May 24 on the railroad situation:

I come before the American people tonight at a time of great crisis. The crisis of Pearl Harbor was the result of action by a foreign enemy. The crisis tonight is caused by a group of men within our own country who place their private interests above the welfare of the nation.

As Americans you have the right to look to the President for leadership in this grave emergency. I have accepted the responsibility, as I have accepted it in other emergencies. Every citizen of this country has the right to know what has brought about this crisis. It is my desire to report to you what has already taken place and the action that I intend to take.

Negotiations between the unions and the railroad operators started in accordance with the Railway Labor Act. Twenty unions were involved. Eighteen of these unions agreed to arbitrate the wage question, and an award was made. Alvanley Johnston, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, refused to arbitrate the matter for their unions and instead took a strike vote. An emergency board heard the case of these two unions and recommended the same wage increase awarded to the other 18 unions.

BULGE OR BREAKTHROUGH?

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Recommendations Rejected

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Whitney, however, rejected the Emergency Board's recommendation in its entirety. I began conferring with Mr. Whitney and Mr. Johnston as far back as February 21, 1946, in order that every effort should be made to avert a rail strike. When it became evident that the parties themselves were unable to agree, I submitted a compromise proposition to all the parties involved. Negotiations were made considerably more difficult by the attitude of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Johnston in refusing my request that they meet with the operators and the other 18 unions in a joint conference in the office of the President of the United States. They agreed to meet with the operators but not in the presence of the representatives of the other unions.

Accordingly, three separate conferences had to be held in the White House. The unions had been awarded an increase of 16 cents per hour, and certain changes in rules by the arbitration and emergency boards, recommended that they accept the 16 cents increase awarded by the boards, plus two and a half cents in lieu of rule changes. These rule changes had been considered by the emergency board, which recommended that most of them be negotiated by the parties. After consideration, this compromise was accepted by the operators and by 18 of the unions.

Increase Eminently Fair

These 18 unions were cooperative. They placed the interests of their country first. The compromise was rejected by the locomotive engineers and the trainmen. This offer of an increase of 18½ cents per hour was eminently fair. It would have resulted in actually increasing the take-home pay of the union members above the greatest take-home pay which they enjoyed during the war. In addition, these two unions are among the highest paid unions in the country. It is also important that the suggested increase of 18½ cents which was within the wage stabilization formula be maintained.

Instead of accepting this offer as did 18 of the unions and the operators, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Whitney chose to reject it and to call a strike of their unions. I assume that these two men know the terrible havoc that their decision has caused and the even more extreme suffering that will result in the future. It is inconceivable that the rank and file of these two unions realize the terrifying situation created by the action of these two men.

Devastating Blow To Industry

The effects of the rail tie-up were felt immediately by industry. Lack of fuel, raw materials and shipping is bringing about the shutdown of hundreds of factories. Lack of transportation facilities will bring chaos to food distribution. Farmers cannot move food to markets. All of you will see your food supplies dwindle, your health and safety endangered, your streets darkened, your transportation facilities broken down.

The housing program is being given a severe setback by the interruption of shipment of materials. Utilities must begin conservation of fuel immediately. Returning veterans will not be able to get home. Millions of workers will be thrown out of their jobs. The added inflationary pressure caused by the drop in production cannot be measured.

Tragedy For World's Hungry

While the situation in our country is extremely acute, the condition in Europe is tragic. Most of our friends today in liberated Europe are receiving less than one-third of the average American consumption of food. We have promised to help the starving masses of Asia and Europe, and we have been helping them. We have been exerting our utmost efforts and it is necessary for us to increase for shipment at this minute 100,000 tons of grain which are being held up by the strike of these two unions. UNRRA has 12 ships scheduled to leave from our ports with grain. These ships cannot sail because the strike of these two unions is keeping the food from reaching the ports. If these ships are held up any longer it means that the bread supply of 45,000,000 people will be cut off within one week. These people are living from hand to mouth. They depend upon weekly shipments from us to meet their minimum

daily needs. This grain held up in this country by the strike of these few men means the difference between life and death to hundreds of thousands of persons. This is stark, tragic truth.

If the operation of our railroads is not resumed at once, thousands of persons, both here and abroad, will starve.

Specter Of Starvation, Death

During these past weeks I have told Mr. Johnston and Mr. Whitney of the tragedy that would result from a strike. They have refused to heed my warning. I am telling them now so that each one of them can face his conscience and consider the specter of starvation and death that will result from the course which Mr. Whitney and Mr. Johnston are following.

I do not speak tonight of the situation in the coal mines of the nation, for the men are now at work and negotiations for settlement are now taking place between the Government and the unions.

I am a friend of labor. You men of labor who are familiar with my record in the United States Senate know that I have been a consistent advocate of the rights of labor and of the improvement of labor's position. I have opposed and will continue to oppose unfair restrictions upon the activities of labor organizations and upon the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively. It has been the basic philosophy of my political career to advocate those measures that result in the greatest good for the greatest number of our people. I shall always be a friend of labor. But in any conflict that arises between one particular group, no matter who they may be, and the country as a whole, the welfare of the country must come first. It is inconceivable that in our democracy any two men should be placed in a position where they can completely stifle our economy and ultimately destroy our country. The Government is challenged as seldom before in our history. It must meet the challenge or confess its impotence. I would regret only if the act of the two leaders of the unions should create such a wave of ill-will and a desire for vengeance that there should result ill-advised restrictive logislation that would cause labor to lose those gains which it has rightfully made during the years.

Small Group Fighting Government

As President of the United States, I am the representative of 140,000,000 people and I cannot stand idly by while they are being caused to suffer by reason of the action of these two men.

This is no contest between labor and management. This is a contest between a small group of men and their government. The railroads are now being operated by your Government and the strike of these men is a strike against their Government. The fact is that the action of this small group of men has resulted in millions of other workers losing their wages. The factories of our country are far behind in filling their orders. Our workers have good jobs at high wages but they cannot earn those wages because of the wilful attitude of these few men.

I cannot believe that any right of any worker in our country needs such a strike for its protection. I believe that it constitutes a fundamental attack upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country. It is time for plain speaking. This strike with which we are now confronted touches not only the welfare of a class but vitally concerns the well-being and the very life of all our people.

Strikers' Duty To Country

The railroads must resume operation. In view of the extraordinary emergency which exists, as President of the United States, I call upon the men who are now out on strike to return to their jobs and to operate our railroads. To each man now out on strike I say that the duty to your country goes beyond any desire for personal gain.

If sufficient workers to operate the trains have not returned by 4 p.m. tomorrow, as head of your Government I have no alternative but to operate the trains by using every means within my power. I shall call upon the Army to assist the Office of Defense Transportation in operating the trains and I shall ask our armed forces to furnish protection to every man who heeds the call of his country in this hour of need.

This emergency is so acute and the issue is so vital that I have requested the Congress to be in session tomorrow at 4 p.m., and I shall appear before a Joint Session of the Congress to deliver a message on this subject.

Nationalists Enter Kirin; Peace Hopes Brighter

WITH the Nationalists in Kirin (Yungki) seemingly after an almost bloodless, unresisted push eastward from Changchun and a northern column driving for Harbin, midweek peace prospects definitely were brighter and optimistic predictions seemed to be the order of the day in Nanking. In addition to Yungki, the Nationalist also captured Panshih and, believedly, the Hsisofengman power plant, the largest in Manchuria.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, back in Nanking after a flying trip to Manchuria, was expected to make another plane trip to Changchun.

The Communists' baffling tactics, as great a surprise to Chinese as to foreign observers, the Reds themselves have described as an "unconditional cessation of hostilities in Manchuria" to give the Big Three at Nanking an opportunity to decide, through political negotiations, complex problems confronting the Communists and Central Government. Peace in Manchuria, a Communist spokesman said, is the Reds' objective. Accordingly, they explain, they have abandoned their strongholds at Szepingkai, Kungchuling, Changchun and Kirin without the staff resistance the Nationalist armies had expected.

Talks continued through last weekend well into this week, with KMT, Communist and Democratic League negotiators taking part. While Gen. George Marshall pursued his untiring efforts to restore the truce, Shao Li-tsze, KMT liberal leader, declared there was no doubt that peace soon would be restored. Announcement of an accord accordingly was expected any day now. KMT press reports in several cities —Nanking, Peiping, Shanghai and elsewhere, Wednesday front-paged reports of an agreement ending the civil war in Manchuria, but there was no official confirmation, nor any statement detailing the terms agreed upon.

Nanking dispatches reported a plan under which, as a sop to Soviet Russia, the Communists would be assigned a "garrison" section in Manchuria, this in the Hsingan (khingan) mountain ranges adjoining the Mongolian-Siberian frontier, in the Hailar region.

North China fell off the front pages with little action seen beyond reports of fresh Communist attempts to destroy sections of the Tsinpu railway. Tsinan, still held by the Nationalists, has disappeared from the dispatches while apparently fears of hostilities in the Peiping-Tientsin area have proved groundless.

An official statement by Maj.-Gen. Keller Rockey, Marine commander in North China, admits that US Marines fired on the Marine-guarded train 45 miles north of Tientsin when fired on last week, but Rockey did not specify whether or not the original shooting had been done, as the Chinese claim, by US Marines.

Newspaper Banned

The Hsiao Hsi Weekly has been ordered suspended by the Shanghai police, who charge that it has insulted the Kuomintang Party and the Chinese nation, the Wen Wei Pao reported this week.

Magazine publishers are said to be drawing up a joint petition to the authorities requesting that the weekly be allowed to re-publish. The reason for suspension, according to the Wen Wei Pao, was because the police took exception to an article entitled "Theaters Win the Case Against Police."

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Public Opinion To Guide Mayor, K. C. Wu Says

PUBLIC opinion will guide his policies, Mayor K. C. Wu told Shanghai newsmen at a New Life Movement Club luncheon this week. He invites the newsmen's co-operation by honest reporting, criticism and advice. Initially, said Mayor Wu, he is concentrating on the food problem to prevent economic collapse here. Concrete measures have been taken to remedy the rice situation, a satisfactory solution for which will be found, he said.

A warning to rice speculators and hoarders was sounded, the Mayor threatening the severest punishment to offenders.

The other major problem, continued the Mayor, is the labor unrest. If the situation is allowed to further deteriorate, he warned, the city's entire economic system must collapse within six months. He cited the example of cotton yarn: US price, three cents; Shanghai market price, 16 cents; Shanghai mill's production cost, 46 cents, US currency, per pound. High labor costs are certain to strangle Chinese industry unless the labor situation is improved; and industrial collapse will affect not only this city, but all China, he warned.

Shanghai's garbage problem is virtually no more, the Mayor reported, as the coolies' strike has been settled and the work of removing the accumulations in the streets has been progressing steadily, handicapped only by lack of garbage trucks.

The ticklish problem of house to house visits, recently changed to block to block visits by Deputy Police Commissioner Yu was touched upon briefly by Mayor Wu, who claimed there had been much misinformation and misunderstanding. He is right, but the fault lies with Police Bureau officials, who made several evasive and contradictory statements on the subject.

As a matter of fact, the Mayor himself seemed not over eager to define the situation in cleancut terms for he averred that certain police constables will be assigned to "cover" a certain number of houses and be held responsible for maintenance of law and order in their assigned areas. They will not call at the houses until or unless solicited. Judging from both editorials and residents' letters to the newspapers, Shanghai wants no part of any such "special constables," who, it is obvious, might be better employed clearing sidewalks of black market army supplies, improving traffic control, etc.

Editor Gould of the Evening Post put the matter in a nutshell this week when he declared, editorially, that Deputy Commissioner Yu's latest "explanation" merely made the situation more confusing than before. "If it makes sense," said the Post, "it does so in a distinctly alarming fashion." It might be added that the Deputy Commissioner, German educated and trained, had said that the police would be allowed to enter residences, without warrant:

(1) If criminals are harbored;
(2) If one or more inmates are to be apprehended;
(3) In case of emergency;
(4) To save life or property;
(5) In case of disturbance contrary to public interest.

Thus discarding the search-only-with-warrant principle of law, the Post points out, literally opens doors to anything, for police, or thugs masquerading as police, may their way into homes on the pretext that criminals are hiding within. There are grave dangers of abuse in any such procedure, the Post warns.

Residents, the Mayor should note, endorse these views heartily, for it is obvious that they fear police extortion as much as they resent Deputy Commissioner Yu's carte blanche to his officers in intruding upon their homes.

Molotov's Repudiation Challenged By Byrnes

THE gap between Soviet Russia and the United States again widened this week when Foreign Commissar Molotov issued a sharp attack on Anglo-American policy in the recent Paris conference, repudiating Secretary of State Byrnes' statement that Generalissimo Stalin had agreed in principle to a 25-year treaty for demilitarization of Germany, saying that Byrnes last December did not have any such project.

Molotov charged the Anglo-Americans were trying to dominate Italy and other countries by extending aid and thereby transforming them into tools for further fulfillment of capitalistic aims. He blamed the two countries for the Paris failure, charged the US with helping protect the British monopoly in the Mediterranean and claimed the two powers had a pre-arranged agreement to line up against the USSR.

Commissar Molotov's statements drew a blunt challenge from Byrnes, who told a Washington conference that Stalin had agreed to the American plan for a four-power pact to keep Germany permanently disarmed. Stalin, said Byrnes, had said he would wholeheartedly support such a treaty if the US also would do so. Byrnes also denied Tass reports that US planes and personnel were taking part in the Manchuria fighting. No American craft or servicemen have been or are taking part in any fighting in China, he stated flatly.

Byrnes also insisted that US willingness to discuss world problems with other nations is proof that the US is not attempting to force its will on other nations.

From Paris came word Wednesday that Foreign Minister Bidault had publicly aligned France with the US and Britain in their disagreement with Russia over the peace treaty question—making the Russians a lone standout. Bidault favors submitting peace treaties to UNO's General Assembly if the June 15 session of the Big Four fails to produce an accord.

Handbills Invite Red Troops To Desert

Nationalist planes have been dropping handbills in the Communist areas inviting the Red soldiers to desert and join the Nationalist forces, says a Mukden report to the Wen Wei Pao here.

Likewise, special passes were dropped into the Communists' lines to enable such Reds as might elect to return to their native places, it was stated.

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Chiang Felicitates Roxas, Pledges Cooperation

Expressing the hope that the Philippines and China will cooperate closely in promoting the general welfare of the Far East and rejoicing "at the dawning of a new era of independence," Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek radioed a message of congratulation to Manuel A. Roxas on May 28 on his inauguration as President of the Philippine Republic.

The Generalissimo stressed the ties of friendship, blood and culture between their two peoples which, he said, had been reinforced by comradeship in arms in the war against Japanese aggression.

Extraordinary precautions were taken in Manila on May 27 on the eve of Roxas' inauguration as preinaugural fiestas and parades were taking place as result of reports of an assassination plot; 75 picked men from three opposition-dominated provinces, it was said, were in Manila to kill the President. This was denied by Hukbalahap leader Luis Taruc.

A Supreme Court battle loomed over the validity of the PI Senate's majority proclamation of Roxas' presidential election. Under prewar rules such a proclamation requires a quorum of 16; the proclamation was voted by 12 Senators, who claimed pre-war rules no longer apply. Retorted Minority Leader Tomas Confessor: "Fascism is on the march in the Philippines . . . The majority party senators have taken pernicious and undemocratic steps . . . and laid the foundation of a totalitarian regime."

Red Army To Boycott London Victory Parade

Indicating a new low in Anglo-Soviet relations, the British Government this week formally announced that the Soviet Union had declined to participate in the Victory Parade scheduled in London June 8.

China will participate in the long-planned British "V" military pageant to the extent of approximately 100 men. These will be drawn from the naval ratings undergoing training in the British Isles.

Textbook Prices Down

Longman's Book Company last week predicted a substantial drop in the price of Chinese textbooks because of the arrival of American paper. The company said it would do its best to print more text and reference books at reduced prices to meet the high demand expected in the fall.

WALTER S. ROBERTSON, American commissioner of the Executive Headquarters in Peiping, last week emphatically denied a report in the American press that he is intending to return to the United States because of his dissatisfaction with the current situation in North China.

What The U.S. Press Say . . .

AMERICA'S three major labor crises, the railroad, miners and maritime workers' wage battles, swept virtually all other topics off the editorial pages of the nation's press this week although in the days preceding the dramatic developments of last weekend, when the railmen's strike was smashed by President Truman, China, the Philippines, Japan, Palestine, the Pacific bases and, of course, the recently-concluded Big Four conferences in Paris had dominated the editorial columns.

* * *

LABOR

Editorials throughout the country generally hailed President Truman's forceful speech in which he saddled the blame for the railroad strike on labor in the persons of union leaders Johnston and Whitney, whom he named. Said the New York Times: "We are certain the President spoke with the support of the majority in whatever measures needed to keep business running in this country."

"The American people can be proud of their President and what he said," declared the Scripps-Howard papers. "This show of firmness is belated," said the New York Sun, "but gives a thrill to the nation." Endorsement also came from the Washington Post, which said: "In a speech that was at once deliberate and forceful, Truman laid the blame for this national crisis precisely where it belongs."

"It was high time for the assertion of leadership that Truman made," the Philadelphia Bulletin commented while the New York Post warned: "The nation must still be safeguarded, and if it takes troops to do the job, then, regretfully, troops must be used, but we believe this crisis is largely one of Truman's making."

Even more bluntly critical and condemnatory was the dissenting New York Mirror, which fumed: "What public opinion needs to do is kick this ward-heeling, petty, small-town, two-by-four administration into the oblivion whence it came."

* * *

CHINA

Optimism decidedly was lacking regarding China. While the Washington Post, for instance, regarded the recapture of Changchun as a "development from which important consequences may flow," it held to the view that China's Communists now are "less inclined than ever to restore the broken truce" except on their own terms. The New York Times held the view that the chances of uniting the opposing factions have been greatly enhanced by the reoccupation of Changchun.

The Oakland Tribune, commenting on US China policy, declared.... "Nothing would be more beneficial to the United States than peace between the Kuomintang and the Communists, and to this end Gen. Marshall is devoting tremendous efforts. His counsel of patience and generosity to the rival factions has borne some fruit in the cessation of the bitter propaganda campaign conducted by both sides."

Regarding relief, the NY Herald-Tribune, eyeing the Chinese family system, regretted that "There is so little sense of community responsibility that even children can die of starvation because of the failure of the community to make any effort to feed them. The necessity of greater social responsibility is recognized by the Chinese themselves. A movement has been started in Nanking to curb waste and over-indulgence in urban areas so that more rice will be available for famine districts....As the movement gains momentum it will help to break down the tradition that a Chinese has no duty to care for anyone who is not a relative."

* * *

FOOD

The consensus of editorial opinion today undoubtedly is that the Hoover report and appeal, dispassionate and profound, vivid and salient, make it abundantly clear that, as the NY Times puts it, "actual food can be saved for the hungry only if we (Americans) eat less of it....The saving of countless lives is up to each one of us, to all of us and to our Government." Said the New Orleans Times Picayune: "It is largely up to the people, who can cut down their bread consumption and send canned goods to the emergency food collection committee."

Return to rationing was urged by many papers, including the NY Times and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

* * *

PHILIPPINES

Commenting on the visit to Washington of Manuel Roxas, the press generally held that Roxas had made a good impression and that his assumption of the Presidency on May 28 (formal inauguration July 4) would find, in the words of the San Francisco News, "the political skies bright for continued close cooperation." The paper added the economic picture was not so bright, due to hunger and bankruptcy, and urged immediate constructive help from the United States.

Concluded the News: "If Roxas' government can get that (proposed) credit from us, and a fair British allocation of surplus Siamese rice for famine needs, the new democracy has a good chance to grow."

China Attempting To Regain Silk Markets

WITH accounts of increasing silk production in Italy and Japan being reported weekly, the Central Government, in an attempt to put the nation's silk industry on its feet so that China may obtain a share of the world market and thereby gain much needed foreign exchange, recently has announced the extension of loans to 20 large silk merchants.

The loans, totaling CNC$20,000,000,000, are earmarked for the purchase of cocoons in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. More than 200,000 piculs of cocoons are reported available in Kiangsu and Chekiang, but no estimate has been made yet for Anhwei. The first shipment of cocoons from Chekiang, purchased under the loans, was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this week.

Meanwhile, although ceiling prices have been removed from some types of silk in America, Shanghai silk merchants are finding it extremely difficult to export their merchandise to the United States because, like most other China-produced items today, the price of silk in Shanghai is greater than in New York. Thus, when shipping charges and U.S. import tax are added, the cost becomes prohibitive.

Certain local business circles have pointed out that limited exports may be expected, though, as long as the Government continues to subsidize industry through loans, which, in actual effect, grant a special exchange rate to merchants.

Chungking Future Uncertain

A survey of the prospects of Chungking, China's wartime capital, now that the war is over, made by the U.S. Department of Commerce shows an uncertain future for the hilly city located at the juncture of the Yangtze and Chialing rivers. Although the people of Szechuen have hopes of maintaining the war-established industries in addition to resuming pre-war export trade in bristles, oranges, etc., the city presently is in the grip of an industrial depression with some 50,000 skilled workers unemployed.

Meanwhile, recent dispatches from Chungking indicate that the city is now attempting to raise funds for its share of two proposed bridges, one across the Yangtze, the other across the Chialing. The National Government, as a gesture of appreciation to the inhabitants who welcomed and housed the Government during the war, has agreed to pay one-third of the cost.

Taxi Dancers Protest

Taxi dancers in Hangchow greeted the municipality's ban on dancing with a protest against the regulation and a petition for better conditions. The city ordinance prohibited all public musical performances and dancing as of June 1. Fifty taxi dancers called on the mayor, asking that the ban be repealed and that the tax on dancing be lowered.

What Chinese Papers Say . . . .

MOST-WIDELY discussed topic in the Chinese press during the week was the occupation of Changchun by the National forces. The various papers hold different views on the military development, which undoubtedly was the most important turning point so far as the Kuomintang-Communist negotiations are concerned. Apparently each expressed only the stand of the party or faction they represented.

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MANCHURIA

The **Ho Ping Jih Pao** declared that the occupation of Changchun represented a victory of the people as the National troops are the people's armed forces and are the only lawful armed forces in China.

The Kuomintang **Chung Yang Jih Pao** held the occupation of Changchun would make it possible to reopen peace negotiations. "The Government has always desired" that party disputes should be settled by political means, and it is certainly unwilling to see the fighting extended and prolonged. If the Communist Party is sincere in its desire for peace and unification, then its troops should eventually evacuate Harbin and other places in the Northeast which they have occupied since the truce agreement was signed, and also cease their offensive actions in Hopei and Shantung Provinces.

The Liberal **Ta Kung Pao** declared that the occupation of Changchun was received with a feeling of sadness as it meant that much blood had been shed again after the long years of war of resistance. The Battle of Changchun certainly was the key to the situation in China. Now that Changchun has been recovered by the National forces, it was our hope that the military struggle would come to an end and that peace negotiations would be resumed soon.

The critical **Wen Wei Pao**, commenting on the proposed visit to Changchun of the Generalissimo, declared: "This visit will enable him to find out first hand what a big victory the National forces have scored, how many Communists have been killed and what will be the future if the war continues. In addition, Generalissimo Chiang will be able to comfort the people in the Northeast during his present trip.

The Communist New China News Agency reported: "Our concession in withdrawing from Changchun was not due to insufficient strength to defend the city, but to test the Kuomintang's sincerity regarding the cessation of hostilities to realize peace, and also to save the city and its 800,000 population from devastation and suffering.

"Millions of Manchurian people have been killed and thousands of towns and villages have been destroyed by civil war by the Kuomintang authorities and the American aid in transporting troops to Manchuria.

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RICE

The Chinese press also was critical over the acute problem of rice. The **Wen Wei Pao** said that some observers believed that the recent rise in the price of rice was a direct result of the CNC$1,000,000,000 rice loan extended by the Government not long ago, but it should be mentioned that China really had a serious shortage of food this year because 19 of the provinces have reported famine conditions and tens of millions of people are facing starvation. At any rate, until the new crops are harvested in July, the rice shortage will continue to be a serious problem. In spite of the fact that there are famine conditions everywhere, the purchase of rice for military use at the official price is still considered a matter of great urgency

"We are," the paper continued, "not pessimistic but under existing conditions the authorities must make up their mind to stop the civil war immediately, otherwise we really cannot see any ray of light or hope."

Commenting on the same subject, the **Chung Yang Jih Pao** emphasized that Shanghai people should not have any anxiety over the shortage of rice as there are in stock 900,000 piculs of rice, which is sufficient to meet local demands for three months. Moreover, regular shipments are being sent here from the rice-producing areas and large quantities have been ordered from Brazil. It is obvious, if one understands this situation, that the recent rise in price has resulted from manipulation.

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USA and USSR

The text of the speeches made by U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes on May 20 and Senator Vandenburg on May 21 amply illustrated positive and firm U.S. policy and every word contained in the speeches was a warning to Soviet Russia, stated the **Shih Shih Hsin Pao.** "If these two speeches are a criterion for evaluating the recent Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers, we can see that the results of that meeting were indeed disappointing. Theoretically, the United States' advocacy of an open door and her opposition to a 'monopolized peace' have our sincere support. In reality, however, idealism is not always a practicable course. Being realists, we always feel that America and Russia constitute the two centers of the world, and that if they cannot agree, there can be no peace in the world. Although there are ideological and other differences between these two Powers, yet the course of mutual cooperation and peaceful competition between them, as advocated by the late President Roosevelt, is not necessarily an impracticable one."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

According to Information Minister Peng Hsueh-pei, plans are under way to reorganize Central News Agency as an independent institution completely disassociated from the government.

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Following the recommendation of the US Military Advisory Group, China will send 325 army officers to various military academies in the United States for higher studies.

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Preparations for the removal of Chinese art treasures from Szechuen, Kweichow and other areas back to Peiping are being made by Director Ma Heng of the Peiping Palace Museum, who is expected to arrive here from Chungking soon.

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The College of Chinese Studies, which was closed by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor, may be reopened October 1 this year. The college already has a waiting list of 100 students.

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An impressive memorial service was held at the Pootung Native Association building last week, to honor the late General Tai Li, chief of the Investigation and Statistics Bureau of the National Military Affairs Council, who was killed in an airplane accident.

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The United States has presented a Douglas C-54 four-engine transport plane to President Chiang Kai-shek. The presentation was made at the request of the State Department.

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Train service between Shanhaikwan and Tientsin has been resumed. The entire line is protected by US Marines, who have built steel barracks at points along the line.

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The aged "White Rajah" of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner-Brooke, whose family ruled that North Borneo principality for a century, has signed a document ceding the realm to the British Crown.

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The South African Union Senate, by 22 votes to 14 out of a total membership of 40, last week passed the third reading of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill restricting purchase of land by Indians in Natal and Transvaal provinces.

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The Chinese Ministry of Information announced in New York that Mr. C. H. Lowe, former director for India, had arrived in Buenos Aires to open an office for South America.

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Rice looting was reported again this week from Canton, where famine refugees looted a CNRRA truck carrying rice through the city.

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The China Welfare Fund will sponsor a series of special Chinese opera performances to be given to raise money for the establishment of a special China Famine Relief Fund. The announcement, made by Madame Sun Yat-sen, said that four leading Chinese actors, including Mei Lan-fang, would perform.

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The Ta Kung Pao's Kaifeng correspondent this week reported that 101 out of a total of 111 magistrates in Honan Province are guilty of corrupt practices. They have delayed submitting financial reports of their various hsiens because they reportedly cannot account for the monies they have received. They have now been given a deadline by which their reports must be filed with the provincial government.

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Hengyang, railroad center in Hunan Province where a small Chinese army under Gen. Fang Chio-hui made a last man stand for 47 days against the Japanese in 1944, will be made a war memorial city.

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More than 50 trucks, purchased from the U.S. Army, will be converted into buses by the Public Utilities Bureau. Earlier it was planned to use UNRRA trucks but it was found that they could not be converted easily. The Army trucks are type T 234, Dodge models.

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The people of the United States contributed in 1945 more than US$30,000,000 to the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc. The organization's goal for 1946 is US$25,000,000.

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A meeting at which an attempt will be made to end the deadlock between municipal authorities and the Shanghai Race Club was scheduled for the middle of this week. The dispute has developed over the proposed widening of Bubbling Well Road, which will necessitate the tearing down of part of the Race Course wall.

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The American President Lines announced the early inauguration of regular passenger service from Shanghai to San Francisco. The run will be made by two Army transports, the s.s. General Gordon and the s.s. General Meiggs, and will begin with the sailing of the former ship on June 19. Since the ships have not been reconverted from transports, passengers will sleep in triple decker bunks.

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A plan has been drawn up for the organization of the China Youth Army Development Company with a capital of CNC$10,000,000,000, press dispatches from Chungking report. The plan will provide employment for discharged Youth Army personnel and will also aid in developing the country. Fields staked out by the company include paper and cement manufacture, transportation and reclamation work. Branch offices will be opened in Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Chungking, Canton, Hankow, Sian, Lanchow and Changchun.

Atom Bomb Obsolete?

While American scientists this week stated that they thought little if anything would be learned from the Bikini tests, science continued experimenting with new ways and means of exterminating the human race.

In Congress it was announced, and then denied, that a new American method of germ warfare had been developed that was more deadly and terrifying than the atomic bomb. Following this, science "experts" in Washington announced that it was highly improbable that cosmic ray bombs, a billion times more powerful than the atomic bomb, could be developed. However, they said the idea may justify intensive cosmic ray explorations on potential military grounds alone.

U.S. Seeking Airbase In Macao

The United States is negotiating for an air base in Macao, Portuguese colony at the mouth of the Canton River, Reuter reported from Lisbon last week. In addition to an airfield at Macao, six square mile Portuguese base established in 1557, the United States and Britain are said negotiating for retention of their present bases in the Azores. These bases, built during the war for anti-submarine warfare, are desired for commercial flying fields.

New Dirigibles Planned

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company this week announced plans for several new airships which will be large enough to carry 300 passengers. The ships, larger than the Akron and Macon and costing about US$8,000,000 each, will be capable of flying from the U.S. West Coast to Honolulu with a cargo of 90 tons at a speed of 75 miles per hour. Although the company admitted that dirigibles could never compete with planes in speed, they would be feasible because they would provide luxurious transportation comparable to ocean liners at much less cost than normal air travel.

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO.

MOBILGAS MOBILOIL

and

All other high quality petroleum products

Who's Who in China

CHEN LI-FU, organizer, philosopher, popular speaker and outstanding Party and Government leader; born at Wu-hsing, Chekiang, August 21, 1899; nephew of the late General Chen Yin-shih, early

CHEN LI-FU

陳立夫

Kuomintang martyr; B.Sc. (Mining Engineering) Peiyang University, Tientsin, China, 1923; M.S. (Mining), Pittsburg University, U.S.A., 1924; emeritus LL.D. Fordham University, U.S.A., 1943; Secretary, Whampoa Military Academy, Canton, 1925-26; acting director, Secretariat, Headquarters of Northern Expedition, 1926-28; secretary-general, National Reconstruction Commission, 1928; member of the Planning Committee of the First Army Corps; member of the Planning Committee of the Kuomintang Central Publicity Department; chief of Intelligence Section of the Kuomintang Central Organization Department; member of Standing Committee of the Commander-in-chief's Special Party Headquarters; chief secretary of the National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking; director of the Political Training Department of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; member of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and of Central Political Council since 1929; director of Kuomintang Central Organization Department, 1929-31; secretary-general, Central Party Headquarters, Kuomintang, 1930-31; secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and concurrently Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, 1929-31; chairman of Kuomintang Central Organization Committee since 1932; minister of organization, Kuomintang, 1932-35; member of the National Government Council since 1933; member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council since, 1933; member of the National Government Committee, 1935-36; director, Sixth Department, National Military Council, 1937; minister of Social Affairs, Kuomintang, 1938-39; minister of Education, National Government, 1938-44; at present he holds positions as: Minister of Organization, Kuomintang; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; member of the Standing Committee of the Central Headquarters of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps; vice-president, Sino-American Cultural Relations Association; vice-president, Sino-Soviet Cultural Relations Association; director, Economic & Cultural Institute of China and Latin America; one of the founders of the People's Foreign Relations Association of China and member of its Executive Committee; member of the Chinese Science Society, China National Science Institute, Chinese Engineers Association, Chinese Society of Mining and Metallurgy, Chinese Institute of Philosophy and Chinese Reconstruction Association; despite the onerous duties imposed on him by his multifarious positions, Mr. Chen finds time to devote to writing and public lectures; he is the author of a Chinese Dictionary published by Chung Hwa Book Company, Shanghai; he is also the founder of a new system of philosophy based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings and set forth in a two-volume work entitled Vitalism (A Philosophy of Life), 1929; of which 100,000 copies were sold in the two years; the Five Stroke Index System of the Chinese Characters, 1930; Five Stroke Index Dictionary, 1933; The Principles of Life, 1944; as well as a prime mover in various popular movements such as the New Life Movement, the Culture-control Movement, the Read-A-Book Movement, etc.; inventor of New Model Type-Setting Machine; address: Ministry of Organization, Nanking.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

WANG PING-YEN, 13 year-old traitor, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by the Soochow High Court this week following his conviction on charges of spying for the Japanese. Wang, considered the youngest traitor in China, is reported to have attained wide notoriety for his generally bad character.

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HSUAN-TIEH-WU, police commissioner of the Shanghai City Government, was scheduled to assume his new post as Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander on June 1.

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J. B. POWELL, publisher of the *CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW*, in a letter to the New York Times, this week reitered his demand that the United States insist that Russia abide by the decisions of the Cairo and Yalta conferences. Powell, who last week sent a document entitled the Manchurian Manifesto to President Truman on behalf of 60 prominent Americans, said that the United States should request that Russia "punctiliously live up to the terms of the Sino-Soviet Pact."

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K. P. CHEN, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank president, who negotiated the first US$25,000,000 loan to China from the United States, is awaiting transportation from San Francisco back to China.

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YUNG YUNG-MING, manager of the Woo Chang Rice Hong, was last week summoned to the Bureau of Social Affairs on suspicion of being responsible for manipulation of the local rice market.

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DR. WELLINGTON V. KOO, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States, it is rumored.

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GENERAL HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, last week in a telegram to the Truce Committee declared that the Nationalist forces were prepared to solve all problems through peaceful means if the Communists would withdraw from Harbin.

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CHANG FA-KWEI, newly-appointed Army Commander, arrived last week in Nanking, presumably to begin work on organization of the new National Defense Ministry.

LIU CHIEH, China's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said last week that the Chinese government has repeatedly made it clear that Japanese industrial equipment cannot be regarded as war booty and thus should not have been removed by Russia from Manchuria.

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MADAME K. C. WU, wife of the new mayor of Shanghai, declared at a welcome reception last week that "The building of a strong country can be fulfilled if women on their part can shoulder their responsibilities in the training of health, morality and the application of the New Life movement."

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COLONEL JULIO E. BRICENO, the first Panamian Minister to China, last week presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at National Government headquarters.

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PAN DAH, former puppet Police Commissioner for the Western District, the area comprising the "badlands" of Shanghai prior to Pearl Harbor, will be arraigned before the local High Court in the near future, according to Shanghai press reports.

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LIN PAI-SHENG, minister of information of the puppet Nanking regime, was arraigned before the Nanking High Court this week on charges of treason.

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CAPT. JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, 67 year-old owner of the New York Daily News, the world's largest newspaper, died in New York this week. Patterson was the grandson of Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune. The tabloid Daily News which has a circulation of 2,500,000 copies daily, was established in 1919 by Patterson and his cousin, Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

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WALTER A. B. NICHOLS, president and general manager of Nichols Chinese Rugs, Inc., Tientsin and Shanghai, was said to be leaving for China to survey the possibility of re-entry into the rug production field.

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GEN. TANG EN-PO, was appointed garrison commander of Nanking by the Central Government this week.

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TANG LEANG-LI, director of international publicity under the puppet Nanking regime, this week faced trial in the Shanghai High Court on charges of collaboration. Considerable confusion arose during the first day of the trial because the court, not knowing that Tang was an Overseas Chinese unable to speak or read Chinese, had not provided an English-language interpreter.

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ROBERT MCLEAN, publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and president of the Associated Press, called for the exchange of accurate, impartial news among the papers of the world as the key to peace. McLean's statement was made during the 37th annual Journalism Week activities at the University of Missouri.

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ABDULLAH IBN AL HUSSEIN, 64, ascended the throne of Transjordan last week end and immediately called upon the Arab world to unite under his leadership for a federation of all Arab states. Abdullah's kingship was the result of last month's treaty between Transjordan and Great Britain by which the British mandate was ended.

Bullion Imports, Government Sales Lower Gold Quotations; Shares Show Big Gains

WITH the new Mayor, Dr. K. C. Wu, working energetically to suppress profiteering in rice and with the Nationalist forces already in Changchun, Kirin and other important cities in the Northeast, thus giving the general public the impression that civil war soon would end, the local financial and commodity markets were quiet and on the weak side during the week ending May 25. Quotations dropped further during the first three days of this week. On May 29, gold bars were quoted at $1,775,000 while American notes sold at $2300.

On Monday, May 20, the market was firm with gold at the high of $2,040,000. However, when the Central Bank continued to sell, this, coupled with profit-taking liquidations, caused black market drops. During the week the Central Bank sold 2533 bars, as shown below:

May 20	...	1425 bars at	$1,970,000
21	...	151	1,870,000
22	...	227	1,910,000
23	...	141	1,885,000
24	...	293	1,845,000
25	...	296	1,845,000

Policy Unchanged

Gold dropped further when reports of the arrival of large shipments of bullion from Tientsin, Chungking and America were published. From America and Tientsin, during the week, came 400 cases, each containing 100 bars of 10 ounces and four bars of 100 ounces. A Central Bank spokesman announced further that there would be no change of the Government policy in the sale of gold bars and that the Central Bank would not buy any gold from the open market as it has large supplies on hand.

American notes fluctuated with the gold market. Although there was no alteration in the official exchange rate, many economists were worried over the unfavorable balance of foreign trade in the country. During the first three months of the year, the excess of imports over exports was CNC$55,000,000,000. In March exports were only 10 percent of the total of imports. Of China's total trade during these three months, America took leading place with 60 to 70 percent.

While gold and American currency dropped, quotations on stocks and shares as well as Government bonds rose. Wing On Textile Mill, the most popular Chinese company, advanced from $4800 to $6030 on May 25. This share was particularly firm this week because the management of the company has decided to increase its capital from CRB$120,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 with shareholders receiving 10 new shares for one old share.

Refugees Die In Streets

As to commodities, the supply of rice remains the most serious problem. Important meetings were held daily by the new Mayor, leading financiers and businessmen and large quantities of rice have been ordered from South America. Although prices dropped slightly, selling at $57,000 per picul on May 29, the undertone remained firm. As the real harvest will not be ready before the end of October, the problem of obtaining sufficient rice to meet the demands of the people during the next five months remains a serious one.

In Kwangtung Province, rice in some cities was quoted at $120,000 per picul and famine refugees actually died on the streets. Reports from Swatow declare that it took only 10 catties of rice to buy one small boy while baby girls were left along the roads to die. The seriousness of the problem in the South is many times greater than in Shanghai or other Central China cities.

Cotton Prices Recede

Following the gold market closely, the cotton and cotton yarn markets became quiet this week, with quotations down to $1,310,000 on May 29. Business was quiet in the yarn market as the meeting place was temporarily closed.

The following table lists the quotations of the leading commodities:

	May 18	May 25
Gold bars	$1,910,000	$1,842,500
US$ Notes	2,390	2,340
Bond C	6,550	7,850
Wing On Textile	5,220	6,030
Ewo Cotton	12,100	13,900
Rice	64,000	57,500
Wheat Flour	18,700	17,500
Peanut Oil	67,500	64,000
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,280,000	1,310,000
Raw Silk	2,650,000	2,600,000
Artificial Silk	1,360,000	1,470,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	10,300	9,300
Koo Ban Soap	41,000	42,500

NIA Opens Branch Here

The inauguration of the Shanghai branch of the National Industrial Association last week was most important news to industrialists. With more than 300 factories as members in Shanghai, the Association aims to promote industry in general.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the Chen Yien Pao in a special article pointed out eight serious obstacles to China's industrial development and offered six measures for the development of native industry. The eight obstacles are:

(1) High cost of electric power; (2) Out-of-date machinery; (3) Lack of technical experience; (4) High cost of labor; (5) Small capitalization; (6) High interest rate on loans; (7) High cost of transportation, (8) Poor management.

The six measures for the development of industry are: (1) Reduction of taxes on manufactured goods; (2) Low interest rate for factories; (3) Joint sales and transportation facilities; (4) Joint production plans; (5) Government offer of technical assistance; and (6) Increase of tariff duty on imports.

China's Trade Balance

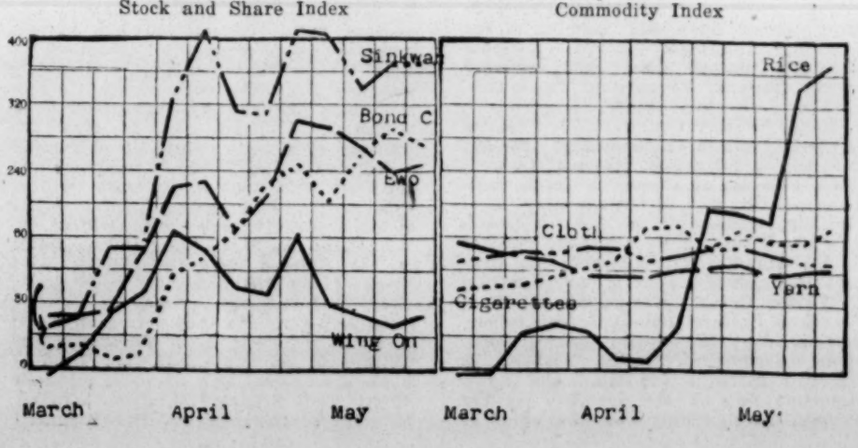
The Ta Kung Pao reported this week that during the next five years China will incur a yearly deficit of US$670,000,000 because of her unfavorable trade balance. Imports were estimated at US$1,300,000,000 per year, with exports totaling only US$630,000,000. However, it was pointed out, the deficit will be lessened by the US$940,000,000 worth of relief goods scheduled to be given China within the next year and a half.

Overseas Chinese remittances, which in pre-war years offset approximately one-third of China's trade balance deficit, cannot be counted upon for much in the immediate future, the paper said, inasmuch as overseas Chinese have lost an estimated one-half of their pre-Pearl Harbor foreign holdings, which then amounted to US$8,400,000,000.

Antimony For Export

Twenty-five hundred tons of 98 percent pure antimony have been sent to Hankow from Hunan for export to America, according to Chinese press reports. However, it is said, the Government-fixed price of CNC$320,000 per ton is below production cost so that much of the output is sold on the Shanghai black-market where it will bring up to CNC$3,000,000 per ton. More than 100 tons were recently smuggled from Changsha in military trucks.

Shanghai Market Trends From March to May 1946.



High Costs Hamper China's Tea Merchants

WHILE Chinese tea merchants, growers and processors continued to fight a losing battle against high costs, inflation and poor quality, news of progress came from other tea producing nations. From Moscow it was reported that workers at the Georgian Tea Research Institute have developed two new varieties of tea with a yield double that of China tea.

From Rio De Janeiro came reports of a record Brazilian tea crop last year and announcements of plans for increased production. Output for 1945 totaled 1,500,000 pounds, more than three times the yearly average from 1935 to 1939. Figures of March tea inventories in the United States, just released this week, showed 43,611,000 pounds, the highest since December 31, 1941.

Meanwhile, in China the tea merchants struggle against almost insurmountable odds was temporarily aided by a CNC$7,000,000,000 Government loan to tea buyers. Tea merchants added CNC$3,000,000,000 to the loan and the dispatch of both sums to various tea growing areas has resulted in increased production, plus greatly improved economic conditions in the villages, where the interest rate is reported to have fallen from 20 to 10 percent per month.

In Chimen, famous tea producing area of Anhwei, total production this season was 40,000 cases, representing a 50 percent decrease from pre-war years. Total production in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces is estimated at 700,000 cases, but actual collection is predicted to be not more than 500,000 cases.

Despite the temporary improvement afforded by the investment of CNC$10,000,000,000 by the government and tea merchants, no optimism was expressed by business circles regarding export to America, since the New York ceiling price is 50 American cents per pound, or CNC$100,000 per picul, while the price of Chimen tea in Shanghai is CNC$200,000 per picul.

Sino-Siamese Ties

Following the recent exchange of ratifications of the Sino-Siamese treaty of Amity, Chinese in Siam are taking greater interest in Siamese affairs, according to a Reuter report from Bangkok.

Evidence of this is a report that Chinese interests contemplate publishing an English-language newspaper in Bangkok. It is stated that before long Chinese interests will control two English papers in the city.

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission announced that estimated revenues of the four leading radio networks from the sale of time in 1945 totaled US$128,333,216 before the deduction of commissions to agencies. This figure is 1.7 percent above the 1944 total of US$126,330,491—the previous high mark.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Wing On Textile Company is reportedly increasing its capital. The move will be made by revaluation of the company's property, with shareholders said to be getting 10 new shares for each one now owned.

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Shanghai godown charges were slated to be doubled as of June 1, according to Chinese press reports. The charge per cubic foot was to be increased from CNC$80 to CNC$160 per month.

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The Shun Pao reported this week that in accordance with Chinese Government regulations governing the organization of insurance companies all such enterprises must register with the ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs.

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Four kinds of taxes—stamp, contract, business and land—will be collected by the Shanghai City Government as from June 1, a spokesman of the Bureau of Finance revealed in predicting that municipal revenue will be doubled.

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Foreign bank deposits during the month of March were 8.45 percent of total deposits, rising to 10.72 percent in April, the Ta Kung Pao here reported. Total deposits were CNC$55,329,857,264 in March and CNC$75,853,901,998 in April.

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Raw materials and manufactured goods trans-shipped within China will be free of duty while hand-made commodities (calico, native yarn, etc.) will be taxed. To encourage imports, meanwhile, import duties have been classified: Machinery 7 percent to 10 percent ad valorem, according to the nature of the machinery; Textile, cotton and woolen goods—25% to 40% ad valorem. Luxuries are taxed heavily, up to 200%. Certain luxuries may not be imported at all.

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The Central Government will extend loans totaling US$50,000,000 to Chinese communities overseas. These loans will be reconverted at low interest. Chinese in Malaya, Indonesia, Siam, Burma and the Philippines will benefit.

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Ten thousand telephone sets ordered by the Shanghai Telephone Company are due here next spring, it is reported.

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Kansu Oil Mines own 61 oil wells, of which 13 are in operation with a high rate of production, UCIB reports. Motor oil production will be raised to 2,000,000 gallons monthly within the next six months, the same report said.

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More than 800,000 feet of Oregon pine was brought here last week aboard an American vessel, the s.s. Defender, which arrived off Woosung loaded with Chinese Government gold bars. The s.s. Bengal brought 4000 tons of paper and newsprint from Europe, shipping circles revealed.

Scotch whiskey production is at a virtual standstill due to withdrawal of the barley quota to the industry, the New York Times reports from London. The British Government has cancelled this spring's allotment of malt and barley.

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The United States and the Soviet Union signed a telegraphic communications agreement at Moscow on May 24. The agreement provides for two teletype channels between Moscow and the United States.

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Eight fishing vessels in Seattle are being prepared for the trip to China where they will be handed over to the Chinese fishing industry by UNRRA. American crews are sailing with the ships and will remain in China to teach Chinese fishermen how to handle the boats, as well as latest American fishing equipment.

* * *

The following commodity tax rates were passed by the Supreme National Defense Council last week:

1) Cigarette tax—100 percent. 2) Wine tax—100 percent. 3) Sugar tax—25 percent. 4) Cotton yarn tax—5 percent. 5) Wheat tax—2.5 percent. 6) Cement tax—15 percent. 7) Tea tax—10 percent. 8) Leather and Hide tax—15 percent. 9) Match tax—20 percent.

* * *

The Chinese Government is reported to have proposed to the American authorities in Japan a barter agreement whereby China will exchange salt and sugar for Japanese silk cocoons.

* * *

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board announced this week that during the week ending May 22 member bank reserve balances decreased by US$147,000,000. Excess reserves of member banks on that day were estimated at approximately US$700,000,000.

* * *

The richest wheat crops in many years are expected in the Communist-held areas of North China, as spring rains are reported in all sections. A large-scale organized spring sowing, timed with spring rains, promises good summer crops, providing later rainfall is sufficient.

* * *

Shipments of complete American aircraft, other than to U.S. military customers, totaled 1534 aircraft valued at more than US$16,600,000 during April. The value of unfilled orders at the end of April was approximately 20 times the value of shipments during the month.

* * *

Sino-Soviet economic negotiations have been suspended since the departure from Changchun at the end of January of Mr. Chang Chia-ngau, chairman of the Northeast Economic Council, the Ta Kung Pao reported. Negotiations concerning the joint operation of the Changchun Railway have also been suspended because at present Mr. Chang finds it impossible to contact the Russians.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Atom Explained

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES by Henry De Wolf Smyth. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. US$2.00, 264 pps. Reviewed by Waldemar Kaempffert in the New York Times.

WHAT we have is virtually a textbook on nuclear physics which traces the history of radio-activity, the efforts to break down the atom by bombardment, the organization of the greatest research team in scientific history to develop the bomb, and an account of the manner in which success was achieved in three years instead of the fifty that would have been required had we relied on the haphazard, laissez-faire method which is supposed to be the only way in which great discoveries can be made.

The story actually begins in 1905, when Einstein in a simple algebraic equation made it plain that mass and energy are equivalent, so that mass is convertible into energy and energy into mass. When radioactivity was discovered late in the last century, physicists were already talking of releasing energy in enormous amounts from such elements as radium. Einstein showed how much energy could be expected. With the aid of his equation, calculations were made which indicated that if one kilogram (2 2 pounds) of matter were converted entirely into energy we would have the equivalent of all the electric power generated in the United States for about two months. "Compare this fantastic figure with the 8.5 kilowatt-hours of heat-energy which may be produced by burning an equal amount of coal," Professor Smyth bids us. We see why physicists began to bombard matter in the hope of breaking it down.

These efforts led to nothing that an engineer would call "practical," but they did lead to the discovery of new particles and to the theory of the solar-system atom which has a nucleus of protons and neutrons and which is surrounded by planetary electrons that leap from their orbits without much regard for space and time in unpredictable ways and in the leaping radiate energy. Until 1939 the physicists had only chipped the nucleus of an atom, so to speak. In that year Drs. Hahn and Strassman in Germany fired neutrons at uranium with dramatic success. The uranium atom was split and in the splitting released six billion times more energy than the bombarding neutrons possessed. It was then that an atomic bomb became more than an H. G. Wells dream.

The physicists, supposed to be austerely indifferent to war and commerce, were quick to realize the military potentialities of what had been done. Hitler was on the march, and it was known that his scientists were trying to develop an atomic bomb. Enrico Fermi, Italy's foremost physicist, who had fled to this country to escape Mussolini's intolerance, called the attention of the Navy to what had been and what might be done. Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt which resulted in the appointment of the Advisory Committee on Uranium. By 1940 contracts had been made with universities and the Standard Oil Development Company. Drs. Harold Urey and George B. Pergram went to Europe to find out what the British were doing, which turned out to be much. In the end we spent two billions in conducting organized and systematic research on a scale unparalleled in history and with results which are not only startling but which mark the beginning of a new era in mankind's march to peace and plenty or to self-destruction.

The international research team struck out boldly on new lines. It decided that out of the commonest form of uranium, designated by its atomic number 238 (238 times heavier than hydrogen, lightest of all elements), another form designated by the number 239 could be obtained, and that this 239 could be converted into neptunium and the neptunium into plutonium. The bomb contains a charge of plutonium, which is bombarded by neutrons, whereupon it explodes with the devastating effects noted in Japan. Both neptunium and plutonium are entirely new elements that nature never took the trouble to make.

Professor Smyth in his detailed account of great scientists at work presents many a tale which cannot but thrill the attentive reader. There was the preparation of a uranium pile, which had to be carefully shielded so that the powerful radiations that came from it during bombardment would not affect the health of workers and contaminate the air with radioactive by-products; there was the invention of elaborate devices to remove the bombarded uranium rods in the pile by remote control; there were the researches that has to be conducted to discover from not more than a speck what the chemical properties of plutonium are so that it could be chemically extracted from the bombarded uranium; there was the bold decision to build two enormous plants without first proceeding through the pilot-plant stage. At times the men who had charge of all this experimental work were frightened. They were dealing with tremendous forces with which no one had any experience, and for all they knew they might be blown up at any moment. No one can read Professor Smyth's report without picturing to himself men who took chances with universal energy, the very energy that makes the stars shine and that the sun releases in colossal amounts. Not until other nations have developed their own atomic bombs, not until the one we have is as obsolete as the high-wheel bicycle and the bustle, are we likely to learn in detail what goes on in the uranium plants where plutonium is made and how the bomb is constructed.

The distinguished physicists who gave us the bomb were not indifferent to the social effects of their work. Without indulging in too much moralizing on their behalf, Professor Smyth "sees no immediate prospect of running cars with nuclear power or lighting houses with radioactive lamps, although there is a good probability that nuclear power for special purposes can be developed within 10 years and that plentiful supplies of radioactive material can have a profound effect on scientific research, and perhaps on the treatment of certain diseases in a similar period." More disturbing is his warning that "should a scheme be devised for converting to energy even as much as a few percent of the matter of some common material, civilization would have the means to commit suicide at will." Whatever it has done, the bomb has awakened the world to this dreadful possibility. It now remains to be seen whether the great industrial nations will prepare themselves for another still more frightful war of whether they will seriously consider the maintenance of peace as a task just as urgent as the launching of armies against one another or against some unscrupulous and reckless dictator of the Napoleon-Hitler-Mussolini type.

During the first four months of this year customs revenue totaled CNC$30,000,000,000 and it is expected that receipts for the year will surpass the previously estimated CNC$100,000,000,000.

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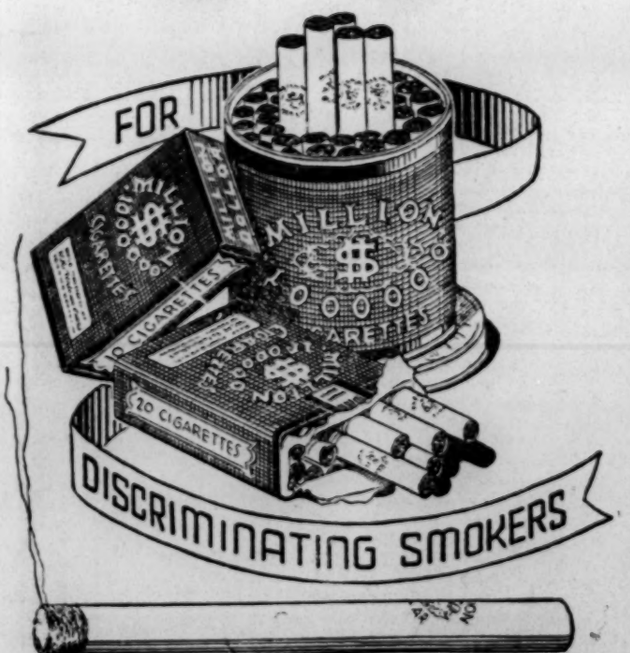

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京滬線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

54	52	3	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4 Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4 Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	13.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	↓ A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4 Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4 Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.04	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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